The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,294 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th Feb.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
L. Tasmania	4300	800	G. G. Perrins	27th "
M. Cathay	3863	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	3284	500	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Gwalior	2735	500	F. Harris	20th "
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th "
M. Carthage	5012	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
— Nubia	2793	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VERONA	3116 600	L. H. Moule	24th Feb.
MALWA	2369 500	A. W. Adamson	6th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to or from Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Mar, 1885.
GIVA	5,000 450	1st April "
RUFFALE RUBATTINO	3,000 330	15 May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on last day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 800	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Regusin	3,500 550	2 d May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 185-.
MEDUSA	G. Regusin	3,500 550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
POLLUCE	R. Deperis	2,500	400	12th Feb. '85

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Steamer House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3039 480	F. Bligh	10th Feb.
s.s. HELORAVIA	3049 1000	G. C. Boothby	2nd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	5579 483	R. Hutchison	14th "
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410 840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242 480	Wm. Russell	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3550 480	T. Craig	1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3039 480	F. Blight	23rd "
s.s. HELORAVIA	3049 1000	G. C. Boothby	30th "

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES *VIA* KURRACHEE.

	Tons. H.P.	
s.s. NUBIA	3533 450	25th Feb.

Can book to London.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

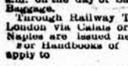
For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN CAMERON	3,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Feb.
" SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	2nd Mar.
" MACGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	12th Mar.
" DRUMMOND	3,000	S. L. Wilson	22nd Mar.
" OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	3rd Apl.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1885.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 26th February, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 5, 1885. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



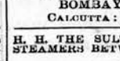
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



S. S. MALACCA, Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on MONDAY, the 16th inst.—For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700 400	17th March.
S. S. SYDAL HALL	2,700 400	31st "
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700 400	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS	LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the School Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5-30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive the Annual Report.
2. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

A. L. ONSLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Education Society's Office, Bombay, 4th Feb., 1885.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the COUNCIL of DIRECTORS will be held in the School Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 13th Feb., at 5 o'clock p. m.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive the Treasurer's account for the quarter ending December, 31st, 1884.
2. To approve the Report.
3. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

A. L. ONSLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Education Society's Office, Bombay, 4th Feb., 1885

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay on 26th February, 1885, up to 11-30 a.m. for the supply of different description of SOAP as per schedule from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read out in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissary Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 20th January, 1885.

CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT.

LESSONS, as under, are given daily at the Studio, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel, by a Lady Artist, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition, 1884; and to whom also a Special Honorary Diploma was awarded and has now been received.

CRYSTOLEUM PAINTING,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

KARTALINE and CANVASINE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

The usual hours for Crystoleum are 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 on the days named, but in order to meet the cases of those whose occupations prevent their attending at the times stated, classes will be held from 7 to 9 a.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m.

The above Arts are most easily acquired and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature, that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce, artistic and exquisitely beautiful results. Success guaranteed to all painstaking pupils!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum Process or in permanent Water Colours, at most moderate rates.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

REGULATION BALLS.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"OUR CHEAP WATCHES ARE THE ADMIRATION OF ALL WATCHMAKERS AND A CAUSE OF SATISFACTION TO BUYERS."

NOTE.—Our own Factory in Locle, from where all our watches emanate, was established in 1814. This fact, coupled with the experience we have gained in India during nearly 20 years, stands to reason that we are in a position to supply a watch which with regard to quality, usefulness, neat appearance, and cheapness, remains unequalled.

NOTE.—We are the only Watchmakers in India who have obtained the "HIGHEST AWARD," viz., Gold Medal and First Class certificate at the late Calcutta Exhibition.

The following are a few of our cheap watches which we especially and confidently recommend as thoroughly reliable and good.

A. Our celebrated Original Campaign Lever keyless Watches in white metal case.

1. In open crystal faced case	Rs. 25
2. " hunting case	" 28
3. " half-hunting case	" 30

Guarantee, 2 years.

B. Our metal keyless Lever Watches.

1. In open crystal faced case	Rs. 18

Guarantee, one year.

C. Our Sterling Silver keyless Watches.

1. In open crystal faced case	Rs. 40
2. " hunting case	" 45
3. " half-hunting case	" 50

Guarantee, 2 years.

D. Our celebrated Silver Lever Watches, key winding.

1. In open crystal faced case	Rs. 25
2. " hunting case	" 26
3. " half-hunting case	" 27
4. The above three of superior quality	" 35

Guarantee, 2 years.

E. Our cheapest Silver Lever Watches, key winding.

1. In Silver Open faced case	Rs. 18
2. " " hunting case	" 19
3. " half-hunting case	" 20

Guarantee, 1 year.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

LATHAM AND CO.,

Agents Wheatley's "Globe Foreign Express" Pay, Pensions, and Accounts Collected. Passengers MET, baggage cleared or shipped. Passages by ALL steamers booked FREE. Agents for MOFUSSIL SHIPPERS.

TIMES OF INDIA BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

have received for unreserved Sale by Public Auction from

BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON,

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

Including Oriental and Oriental Subjects;

DRAWING AND FINE ART PRODUCTIONS,

Including Hogarth, Boisserée, and Clouets French Portraits from Castle Haward.

The date of sale will be notified hereafter.

For Catalogues apply

LATHAM AND CO.,
General Agents, Army, Navy and Civil.

Packages per "Home" express to London, Rs. 2 per cubic feet. Merchants indents direct from manufacturers; risk *nil*, trouble *nil*. Town agents more than half Messes in India. All Home supplies at Co-operative prices.

FOR 14 DAYS ONLY
STOCK-TAKING SALE,
COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
ENTIRELY ON THE READY MONEY SYSTEM.
FRESH STORES CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

Australian Provisions,	Ginger Ale Syrup,
Almonds and Raisins,	Ginger, Ale, Royal Aromatic,
Anchovies in Oil,	Herrings in Tins and loose,
Asparagus,	Hams in Canvas.
Bacon in Tins and on cut,	Indian Condiments,
Butter Italian, Danish, and Normandy,	Jams, English, and Tasmania,
Barley Pearl and Rob. Pat.	Leibig's Extract of Meat,
Baking Powder,	Marmalade, 1 and 2lb Tins.
Californian Fruits,	Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Crystalized "	Mallina Food, large and small,
Candied Peel,	Mustard, Coleman's and Kew's,
Chicago Corned Beef,	Milton Oysters,
Do Ox Tongues,	Neatles Milk Food,
China Preserve,	Oatmeal Coarse,
Cheese in Tins and on cut,	Potted meats, 2, 4 and 8 oz Tins.
Coffee Beans and ground,	Raisins, Muscatel, &c.,
Chocolate Menier,	Sausages of every kind,
Cocoa and Cocoatina,	Salt Pork and Beef in kegs,
Cornflour Oswego and B. and P.	Sugar, White and Brown,
Currants in Tins and loose,	Tart Fruits,
Digby Chicks,	Tea Kangra Valley,
Essences for flavouring,	Vinegar, Malt, Tarragon, and Chili,
Flour in Tins and loose,	White Bait,
French Prunes for stewing, fresh and full,	Yarmouth Bloaters.

Sparkling and Refreshing Iced Beverage at all the 3 Establishments.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES STREETS, FORT.

BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY to COLLECT MONEYS given by me to JESINGABHAI NEMCHANDBHAI and dated 27th January, 1883, is REVOKED. The said Jesingbhai Nemchandbhai is no longer authorized to act on my behalf in any way whatever.—Dated at Bombay, the 5th February 1885.

DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI.

Witness
FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that JESINGBHAI NEMCHANDBHAI has NO AUTHORITY to RECEIVE MONEY or act in any way on my behalf.—Dated at Bombay, the 5th February, 1885.

LALBHAI DALPATBHAI.

Witness
FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. AARON MOSES SUBBAH in our Firms in India, China, and England, CEASED on the 31st of December last.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

VELVET CARPET, Brussel's Carpet, Persian and Hyderabad pattern.

And Tapestry Carpet and various patterns.

And Oil Flower Carpet, large and small, Music Boxes, English and Hindustani tune, and all kinds of coloured prints.

Furniture, Silk and coloured Damask, Silk and Velvet Tassel for cushion, and Antimacassar, best black merino, large Turkish brown Blanket Plush and Silk coloured Velvet.

OOSMAN ALLARUCKIA,
near Zackaria Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from:—

Butcher's Island,
Western side of Karanja,
Talooka Alibaug,

within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
4½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 500 tons of BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS now lying at Wadi-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class	Rs. 8
2nd do.	" 5
3rd do.	" 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do.	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran on the following days:—

Steamer "Bhavnagar' every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.

All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be exceeded full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar buddar office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadeshi, 15th January, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of handsome young bay Arab HORSES, 14-2 high, quiet in harness and under saddle, and believed sound. Selected a year ago, fresh from the Bombay Stables. Price Rs. 1,200.

And a set of English double harness for the above, almost new. Rs. 150.

Apply to Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
THE *KUMBAKONAM ATHENEUM*.

A weekly Newspaper to be issued from 5th January, 1885. Rates of subscription Rs. 4½ per annum. Postage free. Will contain good readable matter.

Apply with remittance to

K. VEMBIAH SASTRIAL,
Manager and Proprietor,
The *Kumbakonam Atheneum* Office, Kumbakonam Tanjore District.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the latest single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing obtains.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS.

SPLENDID TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, Pondicherry, Manilla, and Burmah Cheroots and Cigars for flavour and exquisiteness unrivalled.

A trial will convince real smokers as to their purity.

N. C. DALAL.
6, Church-gate-street.
Established 1872.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Frs. 5,800,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000	Candles, each	" 1,500
Do. 8 do.	800	do.	" 1,800
Do. 30 do.	500	do.	" 2,300

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE.—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 5, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
will perform their
NEW PARSEE SOCIAL PLAY,
"AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP."
Adapted from Bulwer Lytton's
NIGHT AND MORNING,
To be followed by a
SCREAMING FARCE.

THE MODEL WIFE
AND A
WICKED HUSBAND,
A Social Gujarati Play.
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY performs the above play on SATURDAY, the 7th February, 1885, at the ESPLANADE THEATRE, opposite the CRAWFORD MARKET. Secure your seats in time.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.
ON last Christmas Day and again on New Year's Day last SEVERAL PROVINCES of ANDALUSIA (SPAIN) have been VISITED by EARTHQUAKES, whereby nearly 2,000 people have been killed, 5,000 houses have been destroyed, and cattle and property valued at 40 or 50 million francs have been lost.
Several thousand people have been left houseless and destitute, and in order to come to the speedy help of the unfortunate victims of this terrible visitation, the undersigned invokes the assistance of the always so charitable public of Bombay, European or Native.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the office of the undersigned, and will be forwarded by an early mail to the Committee of Relief in London.
T. TINTNER,
Actg. Vice Consul for Spain.
Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, DENTAL SURGEON (late of London), as a PARTNER in his practice from this date.
N. B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay or retired from practice as currently reported.—Future address—
Messrs. WALTON AND BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH WEDNESDAY in the month of February, instant, is appointed for a further hearing in the matter of the petitions of the undermentioned insolvents, for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1885.
Re Narsidas Gokuldas .... of 5 per cent.
" Ballaji Cristnaji, 4th insolvency..of 1½ per cent.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of February, 1885.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that SUNDERAO GAJANUND JAYAKAR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, administrator of the property and credits and GAJANAN CRUSHNATHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with their appurtenances, containing by admeasurement 561 1-6 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, for annual pension and tax under old No. 256 and new No. 1818, in the name of the said Gajanun Crushnathjee, the original proprietor of the oart now called or known by the name of new Hanooman-lane, in the town and Island of Bombay, within the sub-district of Mandvie, outside the Fort, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 4, and new street Nos. 1,150 and 15 respectively, and which said dwelling house and premises front towards the south of the public road called New Hanooman-lane, and are bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the east by the property of Keshawa Khooshaba Acharya, on or towards the west by the properties of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, of the heirs of the late Luxmon Govindjee, of Kunderao Morojee and of Hurrichand Krishna Josey, on the north by the public road called the New Hanooman-lane aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Sudanand Trimbuk Ramchunder Kalay, which said messuage, tenements and dwelling house were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Soonderao Gajanand. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Church-gate-street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if any there be.—Dated this 6th February, 1885.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, & DINSHA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BURROUGH'S ELIXIODS

	Rs. A.
Of Bromide of Potassium	1 12
" Iodide of Potassium	1 12
" Iodide of Potassium with Bin-Iodide of Mercury	1 12
" Bromide of Sodium	1 12
" Calisayn Bark	1 12
" Ferro-Phosphated Calisayn Bark	1 12
" Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, Strychnine...	3 8
" Valerianate of Ammonia	2 8
" Quinine	1 12
" Pepsine	1 12
" Phosphorus	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
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HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS.
THE STEPPING-STONE
TO
HOMŒOPATHY AND HEALTH.
(DR. RUDDOCK.)
INFANT LIFE :
HOW TO PRESERVE IT.
(H. BUCK.)
MALAN'S VADE-MECUM.
THE COMMON DISEASES OF WOMEN.
(DR. RUDDOCK.)
To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.
"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
FROM
LEATH & ROSS.

Aconitum N.	Ipecacuanha.
Antim. Tart.	Jalap.
Arnica Mont.	Lachesis.
Arsen. Alb.	Lycopodium.
Belladonna.	Mercur. Sol.
Bryonia Alb.	" Viv.
Calc. Carb.	" Cor.
Calendula.	Moschus.
Cantharides.	Nux Vomica.
Carbo. Veget.	Opium.
" Anim.	Phosphorus.
Chamomilla.	Podophyllum.
China Off.	Pulsatilla.
Cina.	Rhus. Tox.
Cocculus.	Senaga.
Coffea.	Sepia S.
Colocynthis.	Selicea.
Digitales.	Spongia.
Drosera Rot.	Sulphur.
Dulcamara.	Taraxacum.
Hepar Sulph.	Urtic. Urens.
Hyoscyamus Nig.	Veratrum.
Ignatia Amara.	Valeriana.

CAMPHOR PILULES.
BERBERINE.
PHOSPHO MURATE OF QUININE.
VERMIFUGO.

MEDICINES FOR EXTERNAL USE.

Tincture of Tamus Communis.	Arnicated Opodeldog.
Tincture of Ledum Palustre.	Calendula Officinalis.
Tincture of Hamamelis Virgin.	Aurosine.
Tincture of Urtica Urens.	Glykaline.
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Rhus Toxicodendron.	Calendula Cerate.
	Arnica Plaster.
	Arnica Cerate.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PERAMBULATORS with HOODS and BICYCLE WHEELS, very light and elegant. Rs. 40 and 50 each.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—From Sir John McNeill and Colonel Nugent. Clean, comfortable, and excellent food ; good attendance.

SOLID SILVER SCARF-PINS, the latest and most artistic designs, from Re. 1 each cash. Canadian Gold Alberts, Rs. 12-8 each.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction To-day, at 1 p.m., the property of Mr. T. H. Moore, owner having gone home, a high-caste chestnut arab, age six, height 14-2, splendid mover, good temper, believed sound, up to weight.

WHERE shall we SPEND the EVENING ? At the BYCULLA BILLIARD-ROOM, of course.

WANTED for a few months a FURNISHED HOUSE at BANDORA. Apply X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Dr. BLANC'S CARRIAGES, HORSES, & COWS. Apply to JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition ; quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

HANDSOME chesnut PONY, 13-2, very fast, for SALE at Bennett's auction on Saturday, 7th inst., owner going home.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamarind-lane.—Nice airy comfortable rooms, and terms moderate. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and Dinners.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth) ; Bapty Brothers ; Bombay Flour Mills ; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S Scotch WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 18, Forbes-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents, JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKETCH BOOK. The set of thirteen copies for Rs. 12.—E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Meadow-street.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

AT Parlee Hill, Bandora, a furnished BUNGALOW TO LET, with a spacious compound, commands excellent scenery. Apply CASHIER, National Bank.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 17 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and Friends that Mr. J. C. STEWART has resumed the management of our business from this date. John Mahomed & Co., Tailors, &c., 16, Meadow-street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves. 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, a DRILL MASTER experienced and served in Government with testimonials to present himself at the residence of H. H. the Chief of Wadhwan, Malabar Hill, David Sassoon's Bunglaow.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street Bombay.

THE EGYPTIAN DELIGHT.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes. Each per 100. Wolseley, Rs. 3-8; Khedive, Rs. 2-8 and Sphinx, Rs. 2. D. Macropolo, sole agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED an L. C. E., or a passed Roorkee man for Railway works; must have a thorough knowledge of Theodolite and Level. Apply to Messrs. Nowrozji and Co., Contractors, Southern Mahratta Railway, Sattara District, Taradgaon.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

IN THE PRESS.—Will be ready in March 1885 : INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. OF 1882, with Notes showing Corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1862," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases, by Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10; by post Rs. 10-12-0. Orders registered at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

DRIED COD FISH, SALT HERRINGS, HAM, Bacon, Cheese, &c., can be had PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable bungalows and 1 Press House, &c., Hingunghat.
Under instructions from the Mofussil Company, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow's streets, Fort, the following valuable properties at Hingunghat, a large plot of freehold land containing 2 pucka brick an chunam built bungalow's (one large and one small) with outhouse, one tank, and one well-admeasuring about 5 acres ; also a very substantially stone and chunam built press house, outhouses, &c., &c.
For full particulars and descriptions of the properties apply to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Meadow's streets Fort or to the Mofussil Company, Limited.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE of valuable household furniture, splendid Piano, rich Oil paintings, plaster of Paris Figures, English Carpenter Furniture, Kerosine Lamps, Colors, Brushes, Plaster of Paris, Glue, Sewing Machine, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, 1885, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo-street, Fort, (opposite the China Depository) by order of F. Mandola, Esquire, the same comprising of rich oil paintings in gilt and fancy frames, hanging and table kerosine lamps, P. M. ceiling ornaments, gilt frames, E. P. Tea and coffee service, plaster of Paris figures, vases and brackets, carpenter lathes, vices, jacks, planes, and bits, colors, pumice, plaster of Paris, whitening, glue, paint brushes of sorts, painter's steps, marble topped tables, pier, writing and toilet tables, side board, corner whatnots, spring seated sofas and easy chairs, cretonne, towel horse, bed-room pedestal, meat safe, clothes and gown presses, English iron bedstead complete, splendid piano (Marcks) Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, &c., &c.
Now on view.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th February, 1885.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

EOS
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
No. 12, Kalbadavee-road,
HAS OPENED NEW STUDIO ROOM lately, and photos. of all sizes are taken out splendidly. Charges very moderate.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.
THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.
GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.
Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.
We always get twice a month fresh goods and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.
BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris : RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.
DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLD, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that Grimault's Guarana acts "like a charm."
"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.
It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.
AGENTS :—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bonnerjee & Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw & Sons, Calcutta; Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poonah ; Barrie & Co., Madon & Co., and Norton & Co., Madras ; Plomer & Co., Lahore ; Peak Allen & Co., Lucknow ; Riggs & Co., Bangalore ; and at all respectable Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.
WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.
"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 24
"Superior Old Blend," Rs. 27
'Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen.
Irish "Well-matured," Rs. 24.
" Finest Old, " 27.
"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD.
Rs. 34 per dozen.
Less 12½ per cent. 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order.
"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, net Cash.
A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, net Cash.
Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.
MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc, Superior	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's ***	36 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. *	30 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Benedictine .... Per bottle	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow "	5 0	...
Do. Green "	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara "	3 0	1 12
Curacao	...	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	..
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs ...	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ..	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" ..	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" ...
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" ...	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 16 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 16 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 2? 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Begoroe	" 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 17
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 19
Margaux	" ...	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	...

BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ..	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ..	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	...
Fortuna Calorio Punsch	" 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	...
	Per Dozo	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0	
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin	" 18 0	
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0	
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0	
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0	
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 4 0	
Do. do. do. " tins, First Swiss Brand.	" 5 0	
Do. do. do. " Baby	" 5 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest .... per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do. .... per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved .... per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do. .... per 2 lb. tin	2 4

(Nett Cash.)

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled per large tin. Per small tin) Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...

(Nett Cash.)

TERMS.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st December 188

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter................. Feb. 7th, 3h. 28·9m. a.m.
New moon....................... " 15th, 7h. 13·1m. a.m.
First Quarter .... " 22nd, 3h. 22·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 7	Wynad Gold-Mining Co., 4 p.m. Gymkhana Preliminary Sky Race, Meeting. Volunteer Parade. Marine Court of Inquiry, 11 a.m.	6 34	5 55	4 12m 5 47 a	11 12m 11 45 a
Sun. 8	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 34	5 55	4 57m 7 30 a	— 0 24 a
Mon. 9	Marine Court of Inquiry.	6 33	5 56	6 13m 8 46 a	1 36m 1 28 a
Tu. 10	Ripon Planting Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. New Apollo Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Cathay.	6 33	5 56	7 33m 9 32 a	2 51m 2 17 a
Wed. 11	Town Council, 3 p.m. Yacht Club General Meeting.	6 32	5 57	8 4?m 10 8 a	3 36m 3 0 a
Thr. 12	Gujrati Musical Recital, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-20 p.m. Bellary Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay Tile Co., meeting, 3 p.m. Departure of Commander-in-Chief for Kurrachee.	6 32	5 57	9 37m 10 40 a	4 6m 3 40 a
Fri. 13	Bombay Education Society, Meetings, 5 p.m. Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Peshawar, 5 p.m.	6 31	5 58	10 20m 11 8 a	4 34m 4 17 a

Left Aden at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, 4th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 229, 317, 318 and 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 292 and 228. Magnificat, et nunc dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield. Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."—Macfarren.
Thursday, February 12.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 and in the evening at 4-45.
The offertories will be devoted to the Poor Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymn 260.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 168, 269 & 288.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 355, 243 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 172, 269, and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 162, 313, and 228.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 172, 222, and 28.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 168, 172, and 165.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 207 and 319.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 339, 321 and 311.
Wednesday, February 11.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Loanda at eleven o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Altmore, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Satara (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Jumna, for England ; Commilla (s), Kurrachee, &c. ; Cutch (s), Cutch and Coast ; Mahamoody, Delagoa Bay ; Siam (s), London, &c. ; and Endymion (s), Genoa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ascalon entered, and the s. s. Angerton and City of Venice left, the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Patrol	British	Asch.
Grand March	The Silver Trumpet	Vivani.
Minuet	Hebe	Blumenthal.
Valse	Toujours et Encore	Lamothe.
Grand Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	La Plus Belle	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. J. C. Mitchell was an additional passenger by the s.s. Siam, which sailed yesterday, for Brindsi.

ASSAULT.—Jivajee Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Govindjee Bhicajee, at Mahaluxmee. The accused admitted the offence, pleading that the complainant had abused his mother. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of January was 2,037, consisting of 971 males, 641 females, and 425 children. Of these, 1,350 were Hindoos, 603 Parsees, 58 Musalmans, and 26 Christians. The daily average attendance was 65·7097.

MASONIC.—A funeral service in memory of the late Mr. C. N. Cama will be performed this evening at 6 o'clock by the members of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, of which the deceased was for several years Treasurer and latterly Substitute Master. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee will deliver the funeral oration. All freemasons are invited.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th Jan., was Rs. 48,59,669 ; in addition silver received during the week Rs. 8,49,328. New coin paid during the week Rs. 9,50,027. The balance left was Rs. 47,58,970. There is in addition Rs. 5,03,323 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

UNIVERSITY.—We are asked to remind members of the Faculty of Arts of the meeting to be held this afternoon at 5-30 for the election of a Dean and Syndics, and for the further consideration of the business left undisposed of at last meeting (Report of Middle Class Examination Committee). The meeting of the Faculty of Medicine for the election of a Dean and Syndics is called for the same day at 5 p.m.

THEFT OF A CART-LOAD OF SUGAR.—Kessowjee Nathoo, a merchant residing at Carnac-bunder, reported to the police on Thursday that he had loaded fifty-one carts with bags of sugar that day, instructing the car-tdrivers to proceed to his warehouse in Kudduck-road. That evening, when he took stock of the goods at his warehouse, he missed ten of the bags, valued at Rs. 200. They had been loaded in cart No. 5505. While the police were inquiring into the matter, a police havildar noticed, during his rounds at Musjid-bunder-road, at midnight, a reklah, with the curtains drawn, standing at a sweetmeat dealer's shop. He lifted the curtains, and found that it contained three bags of sugar, which were identified, as a portion of the stolen property. The other seven bags were then recovered, and three men were arrested in connection with the affair.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bellasis-road, on the body of Rugha Purshotum, aged 80 years. Deceased was formerly a coachman, but left service six or seven years ago on account of age. He was an habitual drunkard. When last seen alive on Wednesday evening he was under the influence of liquor. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning his dead body was found floating in the Nagpada Tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Ebrahim Ali Jaffer Ali. Deceased was a beggar, about 40 years of age. At 4 p.m. on Thursday he went up to a police sepoy in Parel-road, saying that he had swallowed about one-third of a tola of arsenic, as he was tired of life. The policeman took him to the hospital, where he made a similar statement to Mr. Fearn, the house surgeon. He died from the effects of the poison at 7-30 p.m. the same day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DANGEROUS FUN.—Considerable alarm was caused to the residents of the north site of the Fort by the report of an explosion, about a quarter to one o'clock yesterday, which seemed to proceed from the direction of the Government Telegraph quarters. The noise was heard by a number of constables at the Fort Police Court, and on going to the spot they found that behind the signallers' quarters a young Goanese named John Antone, who was employed about the place as a domestic, had filled an iron tube about a foot long with a charge of powder, and buried it horizontally in the ground, previously stopping the lower end. The upper end he left free, and into it inserted a lighted match, which ignited the charge. The explosion was unexpectedly powerful. One side of the tube, about six inches long, was blown into the air, and it was providential that the amateur engineer, who had been standing by at the time, was not "hoist with his own petard." The police promptly arrested him when they ascertained the truth of the affair, and he will be called upon to-day to expiate his misdirected ingenuity.

FEMALE THIEVES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, a woman named Bapootee was charged with the theft of several gold ornaments, the property of another woman named Jeejee. The women lived in a chawl at Oomercarree in adjoining rooms, and were very friendly with each other. The prisoner was able, through often going into Jeejee's room, to see a large quantity of jewellery which her friend kept in a box. The sight seems to have made her co-vetous, and she accordingly made a large hole in the partition between the rooms. When Jeejee was out one day, she entered her room and opening her box took away most of the ornaments and pawned them with a Marwaree. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mania, a woman, was also charged with theft in three different cases. She had been in the habit of taking ornaments from Marwarees under the pretence of wishing to purchase them, and invariably forgot to return them. The ornaments were found pledged with other Marwarees. She pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"NIGHT AND MORNING" AT THE GAIETY.

BULWER LYTTON'S popular novel "Night and Morning" was the subject of a very interesting Parsee social play, viz., "As you sow so shall you reap," at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday last, when the house was crowded to excess with native families and a sprinkling of European gentlemen and others. The piece is well adapted to Parsee life, and as it depicts many of the virtues and vices of human nature in general, and of the community in particular, the interest of the play was never slackened. Peroza (Mrs. Beaufort) and Naja Ghali (Fanny) are performed by the English actress who made a name as Sirin in the play of "Ashlaji and Sirin." and her death-bed scenes was very touching. Her delineations of a mad-girl were also much admired, and the house was brought down when she in her simplicity asks her widow-maid whether she was married, and whether a girl can marry her brother or not ? She takes her little parrot to be her own sister, and considers the moon her inveterate enemy. Several original songs add to the attraction of the play. It is to be repeated to-night at the Gaiety, followed by an amusing farce, when a full house is expected.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.
a H R H Prince Oscar, Sweden
a H R H Prince Charles, Sweden
a Camr Sundstone, Sweden
a Lieut Ribbing, Sweden
a Baron Chamberlin Adelborg, Sweden
a Dr Holmer, Sweden
a H E Khan Bahadur Kazi Sahabudin CIE, Baroda
a Hon'ble C Fortescue Rifle Brigade, Meerut
a Surg Major Maunsell
Surg G E Fooks, Poona
Surg M Collie, IMD, Poona
a Mr H Groves, Jabalpore
a Mr E Dalgliesh
a Mr J Matthews A V D, Lucknow
Lieut-Col Stevens, 3rd MLC, Secunderabad
a Capt and Mrs Harrison
Mr Herbert Bromley, Calcutta
a Lieut J Lamb B S C, Delhi
Capt Urquhart RA, Akola
Capt Rundall BSC, England
a Surg and Mrs Wilkins IMD, England
a Mrs and Miss Scott, England
Mr A England, Australia
Surg and Mrs Harrington
D I Force, Deoli
a Capt and Mrs O'Connell 61st Regt, Poona
a Lieut J O S Fayrer 5th Goorkhs, Abbottabad
a Mrs Macmullen and party Allahabad
a Col Conolly
Capt and Mrs Bunbury, RN, England
a Mr and Mrs Shuttleworth, England
Col and Mrs Cooke, 17th Lancers, England
a Capt and Mrs Frere, Madras
Capt Airy R N, England
a Mr J Hopkins CS, England
a Mr Fred C Fanning, England
Mr and Mrs R H Vincent, Thana
a Mr G L Lang, England
a Mr J A Bourdillon, England
a Miss Brandret, England
a Col and Mrs N M I Horsford, Lucknow
Capt and Mrs Bentley, s s Winchester
a Major J Hay, Bakloh
a Sir John Campbell, Barnet, Poona
Mr L A Bacheldor, Boston
a Mr J Law
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr H Davies, Lahore
Mr G A Peake
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawati
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Mr Richard Cox, Bombay
Mr R H Baxter, England
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr G L Burn, Bombay
Mr Wm. Valk, Europe
Lieut Battiscombe, 26th N I, Quetta
Mr J Crowder, England
Mr Mark Wadia, England
Mr John M Heyn, Belfast
Mr John G H Mecbeth, Bombay
Mr W E Doerr, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay
Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA PROGRAMME, 1885.
FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.
SAILING MATCHES.
1ST RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV., any rig. Time allowance for tonnage. English rig to count 4-5th tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, a cup, value 10 gold-mohurs and entrance money. To start at 2 p.m.
2ND RACE.—Club Yachts, any rig. Time allowance for tonnage. English rig to count 4-5th tonnage. Entrance 1 gold-mohur. Prize, entrance money and a cup, value 20 gold-mohurs. Start at 2-20 p.m.
3RD RACE.—Dubash boats and similar vessels, lateen rigged. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, Rs. 100. Three vessels to start or no race. Start at 2-30 p.m.
4TH RACE.—*Bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. Start at 2-40 p.m. 1st prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd boat saves stakes. Start at 2-40 p.m.
5TH RACE.—Boats, any rig or size, similar to but not *bona fide* ships' boats. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25 ; 3rd boat saves stakes. Start at 2-50 p.m.
6TH RACE.—Fishing boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 50 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25 ; 3rd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 3 p.m.
7TH RACE.—Licensed passengers boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 20 ; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. To start at 3-10 p.m.
N.B.—In the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th races four boats to start or no 1st prize will be given ; six boats to start, or no 2nd or 3rd prize nine boats to start or no 3rd prize.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.
SAILING MATCHES.
1ST RACE.—For all yachts, any rig, which may have competed in the 1st or 2nd sailing races on Feburary, 1884. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance one gold-mohur. Prize cup, value 15 gold-mohurs. To start at 2 p.m.
2ND RACE.—For steam launches, limited to 55 feet over all. Time allowance 15 seconds per foot of length. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 75 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three launches to start or no race ; five launches to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 3 p.m.
ROWING MATCHES.
1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Three boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.
2ND RACE.—Cutters and launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 50 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three boats to start or no 1st prize, four boats to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 p.m.
3RD RACE.—For 4-oared gigs and boats limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Three boats to start or no race. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5 p.m.
4TH RACE.—Club Yachts boat race, any size or number of oars pulled by club yachts' sailing screws. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5-10 p.m.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.
SAILING MATCH.
CONSOLATION HANDICAPS.—For all yachts or other boats or vessels which have competed in the sailing races, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Once round the course. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, entrance money and 5 gold-mohurs added ; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. Ten vessels to start or no race. To start at 3 p. m.
ROWING MATCHES.
5TH RACE.—4-oared outriggers. Open to representatives of any Rowing Club. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize, entrance money and 5th gold-mohurs added. Three boats to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-30.
6TH RACE.—Outrigger race. Service Fours. Open to representatives of any service. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize, entrance money and 5 gold-mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-40.
7TH RACE.—Sculling match for pair-oared outriggers, open to a representative of any Rowing Club. Course half a mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, entrance money with 2 gold-mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-50 p. m.
COURSES AND DISTANCES.
1. SAILING MATCHES.—From stations off the Yacht Club House to a mark boat moored south of Gull Island, thence round a mark boat moored south of the new occulting light and back to the flagship, leaving both mark boats on the starboard hand. Distance 12 miles.
2. ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Basin round a flagboat moored off the Castle flagstaff, keeping it on the starboard hand and back past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about 1½ mile.
3. STEAM LAUNCHES.—From stations off the Club House round the new occulting lighthouse, keeping it on the starboard hand and back, past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about 4½ miles.
4. FOUR-OARED OUTRIGGER.—From flag boat off the Castle, past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about ¾ mile.
NOTICE.
All entries and the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race, must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 12th February, 1885. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the office of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
This programme is subject to revision or alteration by the Sailing Committee, who will be happy to consider any proposals for adding to the programme ; which may reach them before the 31st instant.
J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

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THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. CHUSAN.

The Marine Court reassembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court and resumed the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail-steamer Chusan at Perim on her voyage to Bombay on the 28th ult., Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Arthur R. P. Bawden, Navigating Lieutenant, H. M. S. Osprey, and Mr. James Henderson, commanding the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, constituting the court.

Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, conducted the inquiry on the part of Government; and Mr. G. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the Company and Captain Wyatt.

The captain, further examined by Mr. Smith, said.—From the bearings that I had at the time I altered my course to S. 65 E. I believed myself to be in a position of perfect safety. If I had been in my supposed position the rate of speed I was going would not have been anything unusual. I wish to say that in passing through narrow waters and especially at night, something must be granted, and it is impossible to keep a mental picture before one's mind of all the surrounding objects. It is usual to select certain marks, either to keep on with other marks or on or outside certain bearings. In the present case I selected those I knew and had used before, which I found no difficulty in recognising and which gave me a sufficient margin of safety. I wish to say it takes from three to five minutes to get a cast with Thomson's lead, which is nearly 300 feet from the bridge, and that if I had had the slightest doubt in my mind as to my position, I should certainly have stopped to ascertain it with certainty. With regard to the evidence given by the leadsman and helmsman, I would ask the court to consider that men situated as they were had a very vague idea of the lapse of time. I can say positively that the leadsman did not really report bottom at 7½ fathoms until the highest point at Ba-bel-Mandeb bore E. by S., the bearings on which I expected to get soundings, and also that he reported the same soundings four or five times within the space of ten minutes before the ship grounded. The soundings he reported were those I expected to find in the position I supposed myself to be. With regard to using the small strait instead of going round the island, I would ask it to be borne in mind that recognised routes are in common use which it would not occur to one without special reasons to deviate from, and that there is another channel almost as narrow as that of Perim with a reef between Jebell Zuga and Abu Ail, which is used, I believe, by every vessel navigating the Red Sea. With regard to not having exactly followed the course laid down by the Red Sea Pilot, I have myself frequently navigated the channels in the Red Sea and I know that officers of similar experience to myself do not necessarily follow the directions laid down in the Red Sea Pilot in every particular.

By the court.—The difference in distance if I had gone by the larger strait at my position at 11-30 instead of going by the smaller strait would have been seven or eight miles, if I had gone four or five miles off the island. I considered my supposed position at the time I altered my course to S. 65 E. a safe one, as I was travelling on a course parallel to the edge of the reef and half a mile distant from it. If I had not seen the lights in the channel I should probably have starboarded my helm a little sooner than I did. I considered I was justified in supposing I was in that position as I had done so frequently before, and had no difficulty in picking up points of land at the same speed as that at which I was then going. I thought that I had points of land that I had so frequently seen before on the bearings I was accustomed to get them on.

The examination of Captain Wyatt was finished some time before two clock, and as there was no more witnesses to examine the court rose, and Mr. Cooper intimated that judgment would be delivered to-day at 12 o'clock. However, the court again re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Cooper said.—Directly after the court rose I had an opportunity of discussing the case with my colleagues, and after discussing it, it appeared that the court was of opinion that some blame attached to Captain Wyatt; and though we have no power to deal in any way with Captain Wyatt's certificate, as the vessel sustained no serious damage by the stranding, still it appears, I think, according to the wording of the Act, and only fair and just, that an opportunity should be given to Captain Wyatt of meeting the charge in respect to which we consider he acted wrongly. I at once communicated with his solicitor what our opinion was, and the court now proposes to frame a charge.

The following charge was then read:—The court hereby charges you that you, on the 28th of January 1885, while master of the Chusan and approaching the Island of Perim, did commit a wrongful act in steering for Perim light on the course S. 40° E. and in going so close to the island at the high speed at which you were then going as to take a position a short mile from the shore and only half a mile from the shoal ground on the north side of the island, before altering your course to the eastward.

In answer Captain Wyatt said.—I do not admit the charge, and say that it is not a wrongful act for a ship under perfect command to go within half a mile of a well-known shoal at a speed of eleven knots, when a course has only to be altered two points in order to keep clear of it. It has always been the practice during the twenty years' experience I have had in the P. and O. Co.'s service for all commanders of vessels to pass through the straits at the speed I was going.

The case was then left open for Captain Wyatt to call witnesses. The court adjourned till to-day at 11 a. m.

In our report of Thursday's proceedings the following passage occurs in Captain Wyatt's evidence:—"The bearing of Harbour Point was taken at 12-55, just as I altered the course. From the bearings I should have been about half a mile from the shore. I should consider this a very close distance at the rate of speed at which the steamer was going." This should read as follows:—"The lighthouse south 40 east, and Ava Point south-west, would have placed me in a position half a mile from shore, which I should have considered too close. But the bearings I believed I was using placed me in a safe position."

REVENUE SURVEY IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Resolution:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 13th January, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3403, dated 3rd October, 1881, forwarding, with his remarks, correspondence letter from the Deputy Superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 2/4, dated 7th May, 1881. Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. 1585, dated 12th May, 1881, and letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1983, dated 27th September, 1881, containing proposals for a revision of the rates of assessment in the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

Resolution.—The original settlement was introduced in the Dohad Taluka in 1878-79 at a time when the area in occupation was contracting under the pressure of two successive seasons of bad harvest approaching famine. The contraction continued in 1879-80, the first year in which the survey rates were levied, but a reaction took place in 1880-81, since which year the occupied area has varied little. No complaints have been made of the pressure of the survey rates, and the remissions of the past two years are trifling. No reason has been found for altering the grouping, the classification or the maximum dry-crop rates.

2. The only change which it is proposed to introduce in the revision settlement is in the water assessment. That is to say, as in the Jhalod Mahal, it is proposed to abandon the special water rates on wells and water-lifts, and to slightly raise the assessment of lands which are adjudged to possess subsoil water advantages. The assessment of the Government occupied land is consequently increased on revision from Rs. 54,254-14-0 to Rs. 55,708-14-0 on 47,154 acres 1 guntha, or by about 3 per cent.

3. Of the occupied acres 47,154-1, water advantage, on the conclusion that water is obtainable at a maximum depth of twenty-two feet, has been assessed on 29,063 acres, and 12,615 acres have been adjudged to possess the same advantage out of the 36,877 culturable but unoccupied acres.

4. The part of the assessment due to subsoil water advantage comes on the average to about 1 anna 3 pies per acre of land deemed irrigable. This compares with the abolished special water rates as follows. The rates sanctioned in 1879 were for garden lands watered by wells Rs. 4 per acre in addition to the soil rate for the first group, with a reduction of 8 annas per acre for each successive group below. For lands irrigated by water-lifts the rate was Rs. 2 per acre in each of the first four groups and 1 rupee in the fifth.

5. Such is the practical effect of the application in Dohad of the principle which has been recently very fully explained. The Commissioner of Survey has extended the principle to lands irrigable by water-lifts as well as to land irrigable by wells. The Commissioner, N. D., is disposed to consider this a needless sacrifice of revenue. It is true that the irrigation of land from a stream by means of a water-lift is not the utilization of an inherent advantage, and this compromise of all claims of Government under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code for a slight increase in the classification is not a necessary part of the application of the principle now in view. But the concession is recommended by the fact that the agricultural population is backward in civilization and agriculture little developed, and His Excellency in Council is willing to treat the water-lift assessment in Dohad as it was treated in Jhalod.

6. The revised rates may be introduced in the present season and guaranteed for twenty years up to 1903-4.

7. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it will be expedient to defer the revision of the general form of guarantee until the amendment of the Land Revenue Code which is under consideration is effected. But the notification for Jhalod and Dohad, which Mr. Stewart should be requested to draft, should contain the assurances mentioned in paragraph 15 of his letter No. 910, dated 3rd May, 1884.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At last we have got it! The "it" of course means many things in this instance, but the most important interpretation of "it" is, that "Vegetarian" has expressed his intention of being practical.

Allow me to suggest to the vast experience of our veteran (I think now I know who he is) that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." By all means send for every work and authority on vegetarianism,—by all means convene meetings as often as you like,—but, if you want to launch your idea and see it in practice, start a company and let us have a vegetable restaurant, and, since philanthropy is also an ingredient in the vegetarian mixture, keep the cost of vegetable breakfasts, tiffins, and dinners down as low as possible; in fact, supply them at actual cost price, after calculating for rent and premises, hire of servants, wear and tear, and interest on outlay at, say, five per cent.

If you do this, and work it systematically, all I have to say is that I am vanquished, and that newspaper controversy on the subject will be entirely useless; for the rush will be so great to get a good, wholesome, and brain-clearing meal at an unprecedentedly small cost, that all the newspaper theories on the subject won't be able to combat it. I promise, myself, that I will be a regular subscriber to such an institution, because in practice it will be encouraging thrift along with vegetarianism, and the poorer classes will not be obliged to live so miserably as they are now doing.

Just fancy, O ye that hunger day after day all on account of bad meat and worse cooks, sitting down to an elegant and comfortable course of bean soup, "hole colo" a la pompoust, beetroot beefsteaks, etc., etc., to the fragrant end! Even I would perforce lay down my pen, and on my back (on an easy chair of course), with no deadlier weapon than a tooth-pick in my hand, cry, in a contemplative sort of way, "Habet!"

But this glorious picture is still in the distant future; in the meantime I must make a stand against the attacks showered down on me somewhat amiably by gentle "Vegetarian" and "Veritas." I commenced my first letter by saying that I would take up the other side simply because if everybody said, "Yes, yes" to everything that everyone else said we should get a very one-sided view of the thing in question; and I finished the same letter by remarking that this was the only way of ventilating a subject, if it were worth ventilating at all. To this "Vegetarian" replies that "not much good can come from newspaper controversy." Surely not! He can't mean it. Why did he start it then? Moreover, if it have any good in it, the dross can be purged from the good by stating the facts plainly *pro* and *con*. But on the other hand, good healthy hits, straight from the shoulder, would stagger puffy ideas of philanthropic vegetarianism. Whatever it be, let it be healthy and sound. I, having taken up my stand on the side of the opposition, attack simply for the sake of argument. Had the vegetarians, who seem to have been drilled into their first skirmish in the newspapers, taken the side of flesh-eaters, most probably I would have taken up vegetarianism; but the first "pot, pot, pot" of the vegetarian skirmishers was so palpably a preconcerted and an organised movement, that I thought it time to let in daylight through their ranks. I am sorry for hurting old men and young women, but they should be prepared for hard hits, if they think of carrying on an engagement on the field of common-sense.

If "Vegetarian" will only read my first letter over again, clearing his mind first of all bias in favour of his hobby, he will see that I am far from cross, but on the contrary a little playful. I may strike home and strike hard, but that is simply the effervescence of animal fun and high spirits. Vegetable spirits may not be accustomed to vigorous handling. They will get over it, no doubt, after the first shock. My advice is, don't be alarmed, don't be timid, strike out in return, but don't strike wild; you won't hurt us, or even if you do, we won't complain of hard knocks, but try and smile a pensive smile over our tumbles. This is the best way to see who's who.

Dr. Anna Kingsford's letter is very good, no doubt—capital theories which may seem to answer the objections raised by me. But point me out one single hospital, conducted by a responsible body of scientific men, where such vegetable essences are given in extreme cases. Isolated cases may be quoted *ad lib.* on both sides, no doubt; but let us see the evidence of a body of medical men who have the actual responsibility of the sick and the dying on their shoulders. My request is reasonable. I can bring forward such proof on my side.

To "Veritas" I would say, I am not a professional philanthropist, nor even an amateur at it. But when I see any danger to impressionable men, who have perhaps not the time to think and argue out any new fad, and who, moreover, have to work hard and constantly for their living, I think it right to step out and let in light. I may necessarily hurt some one—perhaps he who has the fad at heart—but that is simply hurting one for the benefit of all. I find no fault with the supposed youth and inexperience of my opponent. I judged him as portrayed by his expressions and ideas. They certainly did not seem to me to be weighted with the common-sense of fifty-five years. However, that's my shortsightedness. I do not find fault, but I simply argue to arrive at truth.

"Veritas" wants one example out of the scores of victims mentioned by me. I have two ready at hand in Bombay, but since he wants only one I'll let him have it. He is to be found in a Government Office in Bombay. For full name and particulars please apply personally to me, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Again, I have been thirty-odd years in India, and ought to know something about Indians. Allow me to ask a few questions. Can "Veritas" say if the Bengalee is a vegetarian? He eats fish every day if possible, and also, as the Baboo terms it, "goat's mutton." Is the Ooria a vegetarian? And the Beharee? Then, again, is the Purdasee of the N.-W.P. a vegetarian? And the Sikh (than whom you cannot find a finer specimen of humanity in India, or even perhaps out of India)? Are the Rajput and the Mahratta vegetarians? And the Sindhee? Inquire as to the rations of our native regiments in India, and tell me what percentage of vegetarians you find amongst the men? Let this absurd error be once for all corrected, India is far from being the home of vegetarians.

I mentioned my shooting reminiscences because I wished to point out that, go where you will all over India, you will find flesh-eaters the rule, and not the exception. "Vegetarian" with his experience ought to know this, and he, of course, is silent on this point.

Far from my being violent and savage towards the close of my first letter, I felt that I was just beginning to relax and get a little playful, and as to being morose and fierce, I may say that I think I am sufficiently docile and mild to allow even the "Young Lady Vegetarian" to stroke me down just a little, if she wanted to. It would be far safer, at all events, than patting a rhinoceros in the open, or handing vegetables to an emancipated gorilla, both of these being members of the vegetarian society nevertheless.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to point out the glorious Army of Salvationists. See how they have turned an old coat and got a sort of a living out of it. We have at the head of this movement, in India at least, a former Civil Servant. Now, if our "Vegetarian" started a vegetarian hotel in opposition to the Salvation Hotel, we may strike oil. But keep down the charges I say; keep down the charges; let 5 per cent. profit content the noble company of vegetarians. Or in plain words, are the promoters of vegetarian principles prepared to back their professions of love for us all by putting down their money to start a practical thing? If so I'll eat—vegetables.

C. S.

BENGAL.

Sir William Hewett.—Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.B., landed at Chandpal Ghat from his flagship, the Euryalus, under the salute due to his rank, and proceeded to Government House, where he will remain as the guest of the Viceroy during his stay in port. A guard of honour of 50 rank and file of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment under Captain Jackson was drawn up at the top of the landing stage on the Admiral's arrival.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

The Late Inundations at Pondicherry.—At Pondicherry the prices of many of the principal necessary articles of food have been at almost famine rates ever since the floods of December last, owing to supplies from the interior being cut off; even now rice is selling at 1½ Pondicherry measures only per fanam (equal to Rs. 8-4 per bag), and coffee at 8 annas per pound; vegetables, usually very cheap and plentiful, have often been difficult to get at any price. The French Minister for the Colonies has, we understand, sanctioned, as an *interim* measure, an extraordinary expenditure by the Pondicherry Government, on account of the late inundations, of two millions of francs (Rs. 9,70,870).—*Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, February 5.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	73·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	68·4
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ESE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EGYPT AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

(By Mr. John Slagg, M.P.)

In a magazine article I called attention to the policy of the Cabinet as regards Afghanistan. I showed that, so far from its being a policy of withdrawal from that country and leaving the Afghans to a savage freedom which they prized above all things, it was a policy of preparation for its reoccupation. The wiser mind of the Cabinet had, in fact, been overruled by the persistency of the Indian bureaucracy on the spot. Since I wrote another and far more significant step has been taken in the same direction by the delegation of General Lumsden to take part in a delimitation of (what is called) the frontier of Afghanistan. I am well aware that the Cabinet has sanctioned this proceeding under the impression that it will remove occasions of misunderstanding between ourselves and Russia.

If Afghanistan were a country inhabited by one homogeneous people and possessed of an ancient and solidly established government there would be some justification in precisely defining its frontier. But the word "Afghanistan" is merely a geographical expression for the extent of territory which may at any time consent to pay taxes to the Ameer of Cabul. The present Ameer has managed so far to preserve a precarious authority by means of poison and assassination and the English subsidy. But for the assistance of the last-mentioned ally he would be driven out of Cabul in a month. He may any day die, or be murdered, or chased out of his capital by a successful insurrection, and then there would be no Afghanistan, but half a dozen petty States, each with a princeling of its own, and these would make war upon one another until the strongest had devoured the weaker. Eyoub Khan, the victor of Maiwand, for one, would assuredly got possession of Herat in the general confusion, and the determination of the frontier of Afghanistan would not present the smallest impediment to his declaring himself a vassal of Russia. The delimitation, in fact, will not be of the slightest avail in keeping Russia out of Afghanistan if she is determined to enter it; but our participation in the work of defining it will furnish the Indian bureaucracy with just what they want—a pretext for reoccupying Candahar at the first sign of a forward movement on the part of Russia. A collision between ourselves and Russia somewhere between Candhar and Herat is, in fact, too probable in the course of a very few years. The intentions of the two Governments may be as pacific as could be desired, but not so the men actually in authority upon the spot. Russian officials in Merv and English officials at Simla and Quetta will force the hand of either Government, and bring about a war which they have been busily predicting for the last fifty years.

I turn now to the consideration of our position in Burmah. Burmah, it is hardly necessary to say, is no part of India, although it is included in our Indian Empire. The features of the country, the language, the character, the religion, and the appearance of the people are altogether different from those of the country and population of India. The English in India came into armed collision with the independent kingdom of Burmah for the first time in 1824, and after a very arduous campaign, in which our troops suffered very heavy losses from the attacks of the enemy, but less than from sickness, the Burmese monarch entered into the Treaty of Yandaboo, by which Aracan and Tenasserim were ceded to the East India Company. We made war a second time upon Burmah in 1852, when Lord Dalhousie was Governor General. The morally indefensible character of this war was exposed at the time in a well-known pamphlet by Richard Cobden. It was, however, a successful one, although—rather singularly—it was not concluded by means of a formal peace.

In the high-handed method which Lord Dalhousie mistook for statesmanship, and for which his countrymen had to pay so heavily in 1857, he appropriated so much of the Burmese King's territory as he desired to take, and, combining this with Pegu and Tenasserim, formed the whole into what is now known as "British Burmah." Rangoon, the capital of this province, has since become a great emporium of trade. It is situated at the mouth of the Irawaddy river, and the unceasing desire of the Rangoon community, official and non-official, is to advance Lord Dalhousie's arbitrary frontier line so as to include within it all of independent Burmah up to the frontiers of China. This desire is veiled under the wonted plausible guises. The inhabitants of British Burmah were supremely happy, those of independent Burmah supremely miserable, and it is therefore a duty we owe to humanity to march an army into the latter country, and shoot, kill, and injure the inhabitants until they consent to be annexed. If only the whole course of the Irawaddy river as far as Bhamo, the frontier town, were in British hands, a trade of quite unlimited dimensions would be opened up with the western provinces of China, whereas under the present arrangements this trade is virtually killed by the capricious proceedings of such barbarians as the King Theebaw Min. It is what one may, I think, describe as "an open secret" that in 1879 the Government of Lord Lytton was prepared to give effect to the long-cherished wishes of the Rangoon annexationists, but were compelled by the disastrous issue of the inroad into Afghanistan to abandon the project.

Since then the French war in Tonquin, while it has caused the British residents in Rangoon to press more earnestly than ever the deposition of King Theebaw and the seizure of his lands, has given to his policy a significance and importance for the British people at home which did not previously belong to it. Captain Norman, in his interesting account of "The French in Tonquin, has produced abundant documentary evidence to show that French aggression in that part of the world was stimulated by a desire to anticipate British aggression in independent Burmah. The prize in both cases was our trade in Yunan and other of the western provinces of the Chinese Empire. The French saw that unless they could obtain command of the Red River and attract the trade down that stream the whole or the greater part of it would pass down the Irawaddy and fall into British hands as soon as independent Burmah had been wiped out of the map. But the conquest of Tonquin not having proved so rapid and easy an affair as the French hoped and expected, there is yet a chance for the Rangoon annexationists and the Irawaddy river if they can bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the Government of India.

That they will succeed, if not immediately, at no distant date, no one who has studied the course of English aggression in the East can doubt for a moment. The process is in all cases almost identical. As was the case with poor Shere Ali, so will it be with Theebaw Min. The menace of invasion perpetually impending over him will drive him, as it did Shere Ali, to open communications with the French in Tonquin; and then this act will be denounced as one of open hostility for which a prompt deposition is only a just and moderate punishment. Our annexation of independent Burmah will stimulate the French to great activity in Tonquin. Not only will that country be overrun, but we may count upon pressure, and if necessary armed force, being brought to bear upon the King of Siam sufficient to persuade him to place himself and his people under "the protection" of the French Republic.

I may be thought to speak too absolutely when I speak of the incorporation into the British Empire of Egypt, Afghanistan, and independent Burmah as certain and inevitable. But if those who are of this opinion will look the situation fairly in the face, I think they will perceive that the only way of averting my anticipation would be the complete evacuation of all three countries. I am far from saying that this would not be our wisest policy, but practically it is one which need not be taken into consideration. Rightly or wrongly, the majority or at any rate the most energetic part of the nation, is convicted that it is essential to the preservation of the empire that we should retain the positions which we hold at present in relation to Egypt, Afghanistan, and independent Burmah; and as that position is utterly destructive of the stability and authority of the native governments, we shall be obliged, sooner or later, to step in either to quell anarchy or to prevent the entrance of some foreign and hostile Power. We must, therefore, look forward to a time, and that not a distant one, when the relations of our Indian Empire with the Powers of Europe will undergo a complete and radical change. The barriers which nature has drawn around it we shall have thrown behind us, and our Indian Empire will no longer be defended in India itself, but in Egypt, on the further boundaries of Afghanistan, and on the Chinese frontier of Burmah. It will, moreover, have to be defended, not against the untaught and decaying power of Oriental despotisms, but against two such first-class military Powers as France and Russia.

Nor is this all. The annexation of Egypt, which will probably in order of time precede that of Burmah or Afghanistan, will leave France and Russia at liberty to pursue their own particular aggressions without the check of opposition or remonstrance from us. It will be too much even for the sublime self-righteousness of the British Philistine to raise an outcry against a policy of territorial aggrandisement by other nations when he has himself just completed so magnificent a "steal" as the Delta of the Nile. A profound feeling of distrust and hostility—the sure precursors of actual war—will take the place of the uplifted hands, the unctuous moral discourses, and the unmannerly invective with which we are wont to accompany the aggressive actions of our neighbours. And this distrust and hostility will find expression, as I have already said, in the annexation of Afghanistan and independent Burmah.

Now what was the primary cause which brought about the great Indian Mutiny? I am not referring to the greased cartridge or any other of the immediate causes. The seeds of disaffection were sown in our old native army many years before 1857 by our invasion of Afghanistan in 1838, by the conquest of Scinde by Sir Charles Napier, and the annexation of the Punjaub by Lord Dalhousie. The Sepoys of the old Bengal army remained "true to their salt" so long as they were not required to serve at a great distance or for long periods from their homes. They became disturbed when they found themselves marched off to the conquest of distant lands, and when the regular routine of their military duty enforced a prolonged separation from their villages and their families.

In our Punjaubee and Goorkha soldiers—the best soldiers, that is, in our native army—the attachment to home and the aversion to prolonged distant military service are perhaps even stronger than among the sepoys of the former Bengal army. Those feelings found clear and unmistakable expression during the last war in Afghanistan, and will probably recur under like circumstances, perhaps in a more emphatic and disagreeable manner. Indeed, it can hardly be said to be doubtful that to employ our native regiments in garrison duty in Egypt or the Soudan, as has been advocated by Sir Samuel Baker, would occasion a second sepoy mutiny. It is always well to bear in mind when deciding upon a policy in which he is concerned that the native soldier is at bottom a human being. If you prick him he will bleed, and he has quite as strong an objection as a white man to be shot in quarrels in which the fact of his being shot is his only personal concern.

But even on the assumption that the loyalty of the native soldier can be depended upon under all circumstances, it is obvious that when the best part of our Indian garrison is concentrated in Egypt, Burmah, and in Afghanistan—as in the case of a rupture with France or Russia, or with both, we should be compelled to concentrate them—our authority in India would be dependent upon the free loyalty of the people itself. Can we depend with any assurance of faith upon that? This is the question of questions. Upon the answer that in a season of crisis the people of India would actually give depends the preservation of our Indian Empire. For if while we are contending against Russia on the frontiers of Afghanistan and against France in Egypt—and if we were assailed by the one Power we shall be certainly attacked by both—our Indian Empire was itself to crumble away in our rear there would be no possibility of recovery from such an overwhelming catastrophe.

Now the feeling with which the natives of India regard the *permanent* factors in the administration that we have set up in their country has been shown past all mistake by the extraordinary demonstrations which have attended the close of Lord Ripon's term of office. This are without parallel in the history of British India; and what is it which has evoked them? It is not what Lord Ripon has done, for he has done very little, but what he has attempted. The people of India recognise him as their champion. They wish to show their gratitude to him for the effort he has made to mitigate the bondage in which they are held by the bureaucracy, but in so doing they have also shown to us how galling, how hateful that servitude is to them. The *Times* correspondent notes the fact that on the occasion of Lord Ripon's public reception in Calcutta the European element was conspicuous by its absence. A truly significant fact. The Viceroy who has best succeeded in winning the attachment of the people of India has for that very reason incurred the bitter dislike of his own countrymen there. To any student of history this fact suffices, in the face of all that official apologists may assert to the contrary, to demonstrate the unsympathetic character of our rule, and its consequent incapacity to evoke loyalty or affection in those subjected to it. Some people cherish the conviction that an enlightened sense of self-interest will, in the absence of genuine loyalty and attachment, dictate to the native population the propriety of aiding and supporting the British authority. But nothing of this kind was discernible in 1857. The civilians who have recorded their experiences of those days agree in the accounts which they give of the total collapse of their authority the moment the news of the successful outbreak at Delhi had penetrated to their districts. It could not be said that in the disturbed parts of the country the people threw off a yoke which they would no longer endure. It simply came to an end and disappeared as soon as by the disaffection of its native troops, it no longer possessed the means of enforcing obedience. The people exhibited just as little of "enlightened self-interest" as the did of loyalty and attachment, and he must be an optimist indeed, or he must be entirely ignorant of what has been passing in India during the last thirty years, who can suppose that under similar circumstances the great mass of our Indian fellow subjects would act differently from what they did in 1857.

The lesson to be drawn from all this is sufficiently obvious. We have entered upon a course of policy in Egypt from which there is no returning. We entered upon it under a belief that what we were doing was necessary for the salvation of our Indian Empire; but as a matter of fact it has exposed that empire to new and alarming dangers. For as soon as it is consummated it will let loose a spirit of aggression in Europe and Asia that will compel us to impose arduous and unwelcome duties upon our native army and a heavy additional taxation on our native subjects. There is only one way in which we can neutralise the certain consequences of such a policy, and that is by giving practical proof to the people of India that in a loyal support of English rule they are supporting their own rights and liberties as well as that of the dominant race. That proof they will assuredly never receive if the relations between England and India are to be left, as at present, in the uncontrolled possession of the Anglo-India bureaucracy. The bureaucracy will not give up one jot or tittle of its present vast and irresponsible powers until compelled by superior force to do so. Possessing, as it does, a practical veto on all the acts of the Supreme Government, the Viceroy, in his present isolated and unsupported condition, is powerless to overcome their opposition. And so we are brought round to the conclusion, in favour of which I have already more than once argued—the need, I mean, for a more direct and efficient Parliamentary control over the affairs of India. That the concession of large political liberties to the people of India can no longer be delayed with safety is a fact which must commend itself to every reasonable person who is not a member of the dominant class in that country. We cannot go on educating the people in all the knowledge of the West, and at the same time sternly exclude them from all participation in the government of their country.

Least of all can we afford to do this when, by our own precipitate action elsewhere, we have brought two powerful and *not* amicable European Powers to the frontiers of the vast empire which we hold in this grievous bondage. For all the daring, enterprising, independent, and ambitious spirits in India—and in a time of commotion, be it remembered, it is such spirits who take the lead—the propinquity of France and Russia will prove an attraction too powerful to resist, unless we are wise in time, and provide a career for their energies in the support of that order which at present they could only find in the attempt to overthrow it. But in the carrying out of this wise and beneficial resolution our countrymen in India have made it clear that we can expect nothing from them except a desperate, almost frenzied opposition. If it is to be done at all it can be done only by the energies of the Government and Parliament being simultaneously devoted to it.

At present, and so long as the Indian Council is permitted to exist, the English Parliament has no more control over the affairs of India than over the internal politics of Timbuctoo. And if the English people are supine enough to acquiesce in this imbecility they will find when our Egyptian policy has accomplished its possible results—namely, a rupture with France, and when we are drawn into a war with Russia for the possession of Herat,—that then also will be the time when our Idian Empire will literally crumble to pieces, because none of the ambition, energy, and adventurous spirit existing in the country has been enlisted for its defence.

A THEATRICAL MANAGER ON THE MORALS OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Burnand's recent article on the stage, in which one of the most experienced burlesque writers of our time lays it down authoritatively that no woman, not bred and born on the boards, can take to the theatrical profession without a certain loss of modesty and an almost inevitable sacrifice of her honour, has naturally created much sensation in theatrical and religious circles. "We have already," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* "published a communication, or rather part of a communication, sent us by a correspondent signing himself 'An Old Puritan,' who is probably only an extreme type of a great number of other good people who have been startled by Mr. Burnaud's admissions. "Here you have," writes "An Old Puritan." "in the authentic writing of an eminent playwriter, a glimpse behind the scenes, soon I hope to be republished for the warning of the unwary, under the title of 'Satan's Invisible World Displayed.' If Mr. Burnaud be correct, all theatrical lessees, or those who make a fortune by dealing in nudities and spectacles purchased by the degradation of woman, ought to be classed among the keepers of disorderly houses, and other procurers who pander to the vices of the community. Can you contend after this that those responsible for such theatres ought not to be hanged in this world as they most certainly will be damned in the next?" This and much more beside reaching us from time to time, we thought it might be instructive to ascertain at first hand what one of the maligned class had to say for his order, and we therefore despatched an interviewer to ascertain what were the views of Mr. John Hollingshead, who has had a vast experience of the morals of the stage. The gist of his remarks was as follows:—

"The Nudity Theatre? Yes, I am perfectly aware of our nickname. But I beg you to look round. My ladies wear costumes which your 'Old Puriton' (who must be an anchorite or a monastic misogynist) if he could be induced to accept a stall from me (wild horses wouldn't drag him), might say began too late and ended too soon. They may wear very short skirts. But, in reply, I beg to say that the stage within proper bounds is the fit and proper place for the exhibition of physical beauty. Burlesques, leg pieces, call them what you will, have been played at this theatre for sixteen years. Has the Lord Chamberlain ever called us over the coals? Never. You talk to me of very short dresses and silk tights. But go to the stalls of any fashionable West-end audience and look at the *decolletee* women. My dresses may end rather early, their dresses certainly begin too late. Look at the same dresses. Often of almost transparent tissue, to say nothing of arms bare from the shoulder. The Lord Chamberlain allows the same license. It is only fair, tell your modest well-bred critic to look in the auditorium as well as on the stage. Suggestive dialogue? Why it is puerile compared with the good old days when the Queen was still a playgoer, and had her box at the Adelphi. Wright, one of the best low comedians who ever trod the boards, would make the hair of a modern audience stand on end. His boldness and his coarseness were unsurpassed. His freedom of speech was only equalled by his freedom of action. Yet the Adelphi audiences roared at his full-flavoured jokes. Buckstone, too, in the old Haymarket days, was not remarkable for his delicacy. These two were the favourite theatres of the Queen and her Consort. Subjects were loyal in those days just as they are now, and applauded. You are too squeamish."

PHYSICAL BEAUTY A SINE QUA NON.

"I contend that no person, man or woman, has a right to enter the profession unless he, and particularly she, has physical beauty. I want in a woman a pretty face, a sympathetic voice, a lissom figure, a good presence. With a man it is the same. He should be handsome to succeed. A handsome *jeune premier* has a much larger income than one of Mr. Gladstone's Secretaries, and a livelier time, too. A Grecian nose, a well-cut mouth, a nicely curled moustache, a pair of soft eyes (hazel for a choice), small feet and hands, hair, colour indifferent (rep barred), but carefully brushed, five feet eight, unexceptionable tailor, and there you are. A fashionable *jeune premier* may rise to thirty pounds a week. Brains? No consequence; none whatever. Good manners much more valuable." "I have laughed till the tears rolled down my cheeks at Mr. Terry's drolleries; Mr. Toole would put a shrew in a good temper, so would Mr. Penley, Mr. Hill, or Mr. Paulton, but do you consider them good types of physical beauty?" "Ah, that is quite a different matter. A law comedian needs no physical charms, indeed, they would rather clog his progress in his profession. A snub nose and a wide mouth is often worth a fortune to a man. No; a surpassing genius or a low comedian are exceptions to my rule."

THE STAGE AS A CAREER FOR WOMEN.

"My views upon the matter are quite simple. I am not responsible for the morals of my young ladies after they leave the theatre. While they are my servants and in my theatre they are under proper restrictions. Outside a sharp girl is quite able to take care of herself. A supper or a dinner does no harm. Many have married from my theatre, and married well. I hear that they make good wives. That is enough. Only the other day a young lady from the chorus—no, not here—married a peer. Miss Fortescue's success may have made chorus ladies in general ambitious. It was a capital example. Why not? They often possess more brains than the man who marries them. It makes me angry to hear the stage called a sink of iniquity as a calling for young women. Now let me put one or two points to you. I say, my experience is extensive. There is no profession or business so easy to succeed in. Take the case of a young woman—not an accomplished young woman—if she can read and write, and is not afflicted with the *h* malady. Let us suppose she has also a good appearance, a good voice, a good figure. Now these qualifications for success are possessed by thousands of young women. But when can they show them? At home. No; or only to a small circle. In a ball-room, with scores of competitors? How often do they go to a ball? Once a week or once a month? At a watering place for a few weeks? I am taking the average middle-class young woman, of course. Now, let us see what a chance the stage gives. A—appears every night—in a fashionable theatre, of course—before an audience of 600 or 700 people. In the course of fifty nights 30,000 people, including the pick of society, have seen her. But being only a raw recruit she is in the back row, and never opens her lips, you say? In the course of a year, if she shows any ability, if she can sing a simple song, or say a few words without faltering, she is promoted. The chance comes always to those who wait. The chance is what every young woman regards as the most important event of her life—marriage. To the girl who waits, mind. The girl who yields—we'll say nothing about her, if you please. I have given you my line, and that is enough. Now sometimes a lady comes to me with her daughter whom she wishes to go on the stage. 'Well, my dear madame,' I say, 'your daughter cannot do better. But'—and then I point out very plainly the dangers of the profession and its advantages. If madame is a sensible woman she addresses her daughter in much my words when she leaves the theatre. Of course there are black sheep in every flock. As I have said before, the private character of a girl is none of my business; her outward appearance and conduct is my affair. Pietists and 'Old Puritans' may talk as much as they will about stage morality, but surely girls are exposed to the same dangers in other businesses where men and women are employed together. Take the telegraph offices, or the great warehouses and shops in the West-end, where thousands of young men and women are thrown together. If women must compete in the labour market they must consent to accept the conditions of the competition. You certainly cannot expect to find pastoral simplicity or blushing innocence behind the scenes of a burlesque theatre. Do you find these admittedly charming qualities anywhere—even in a country village? Here we have some seventy or eighty men and women working together every night, and you must expect to find a certain amount of freedom and laxity in such mixed company. If there does happen to be too much noise or a slight infraction of order, the stage manager makes his report. Of course in the dressing-rooms it is different, and one does not interfere. And if a lively young lady winks at the stalls—well, you can't put a padlock on a girl's eyelids you know. Some theatres are, as Mr. Burnand says, more respectable that others. In a fashionable theatre, where comedy alone is played, a young girl would of course be less exposed to danger than in a theatre where extravaganza was the staple form of entertainment. Has the social status of an actor or an actress improved? In my opinion it is much the same now as it was years ago. The doors of the best houses will always be open to some of the cleverer and more distinguished members of the dramatic profession, while those who have a blot on their 'scutcheon will naturally feed their social instincts in the drawing-rooms of Bohemia."

THE "MASHER."

"But what about the 'Gaiety masher,' Mr. Hollingshead. Who is he? Where does that despicable specimen of the human race come from?" "The Gaiety masher," replied Mr. Hollingshead, "is as well to the fore as he ever was. But why do you call him the 'Gaiety masher'? He is not a genus peculiar to my theatre. I take it he goes to any theatre or music-hall that gives him what he wants.' "Which is?" "Physical beauty and short skirts, rows of pretty faces and shapely limbs. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the 'masher' is anything new in the theatrical world. The 'masher' was merely the modern 'Corinthian,' macaroni, buck, dandy. Paris has its gommeux and New York its dude. But they all come to much the same in the end. Just as the dandies of days gone by used to go to the opera to see the ballet, so the masher of the present day comes to a burlesque theatre to see the ballet. And why not? He still comes night after night. Who is he? The younger son of a man of family, perhaps a fast stockbroker, but certainly not a counter-jumper, as some think. Personally I know few of these gentlemen. I see them in the theatre perhaps, but there the matter ends. The masher is not difficult to please. He has probably taken a fancy to some young lady in the company. He comes night, after night, week after week, to see the burlesque. Sometimes he has a box, sometimes a stall. He knows every line and every air in the piece. He compares notes with his friends. A has been twenty times, B thirty, C forty, and I heard of one young man who had actually seen one burlesque—'Blue Beard,' if I remember rightly—seventy times. He gratifies himself, he gratifies me. I have known a man come in and try to take say stall A1, for two or three months. But this we don't allow. 'No,' we say, 'we cannot reserve it for you, but we give you the preference if you care to book it from day to day, as you are so good a customer.' We should not care for——to go about telling his friends that he had got one particular stall for three months, and lending it to his friends. I don't suppose that any manager is stricter than myself with regard to 'going behind.' People may not believe it, but no 'masher' is allowed to pass the stage-door. For many reasons. Why if once he was disillusioned, and disillusioned he would be, he would probably cease to be a customer. He would certainly cease to be an habitue. He would cease to purchase his stall, and that would be an important objection. But, apart from such considerations, such a custom, once encouraged or winked at, would affect discipline, and discipline and order must be maintained. At the stage-door you may see a regiment of inverness-cloaked gentlemen awaiting their goddesses; but once out of the stage-door they are their own mistresses"—and it would appear other peoples as well.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE.

The *World* gives the following strange but circumstantial story about Prince Bismarck's "plottings" against Mr. Gladstone:—

There arrived somewhat unexpectedly last summer in London a German diplomatist, enjoying the intimate confidence of Prince Bismarck, who in interviews with two or three well-known public men in this country, stated that the Prince was gravely concerned at the course of political events in England, and that he feared how they might react upon the internal condition of Germany. In other words, Prince Bismarck recognised that legislation was on foot which not only prepared the path for the final and complete ascendency of the English democracy, but which implied, as Lord Salisbury himself had said, a revision of the Constitution. He was also troubled by the imminent prospect of an agitation against the House of Lords, the ultimate consequences of which no one could foresee, and which he was ready to believe, on the word of certain political pessimists, would soon be directed against the monarchical as well as the aristocratic principle. England, in fact, he figured as leading the vanguard of a European revolution. The Reform Bill had already in his vision, exercised a pernicious and perturbing influence upon France. There the Constitution was in the crucible, and revision of the Constitution was not a phrase, but a fact. At what moment and in what shape, Prince Bismarck speculated, might the Radical or revolutionary movement declare itself in the Fatherland? The prime source of the anarchic contagion which threatened to spread havoc through Europe was the Gladstonian Government. The overthrow of Mr. Gladstone, therefore, meant peace and safety to the Continent. Its continuance in office, on the other hand, meant a premium on Socialistic agitation. These were Prince Bismarck's ideas last summer. Since then, he has been considerably enlightened. He has discovered that the Conservative party is not only as ripe for Radical or Socialistic schemes as the Liberals, but that it is without principles, without men; and that a strong and stable Conservative Government in England is for the present impossible. He has seen, moreover, Lord Salisbury acquiesce in that Reform Bill which he himself described as a revision of the Constitution; and in France he has seen the revision of the Constitution, which he dreaded, lest it should mark the commencement of a new revolutionary era, dwindle into a moderate and unpretentious measure for the reform of the Senate. The scare, therefore, is over. Prince Bismarck may feel both chagrin at his treatment by English Ministers, and contempt for their feeble and dilatory policy; but he no longer cherishes the hallucination that Mr. Gladstone is the ringleader of European revolution, or that the Conservatives, if they were to come to power, would develop any other policy than that of outbidding the Radicals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 5.

Bambridge, Sur-Major, on duty, from Dharwar.
Shortland, Major, R. A., on leave, from St. Thomas Mount.

February 6.

Gordon, Lieut, 16th Bom N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Hay, Major, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Bakloh.

DEPARTURES.—February 6.

Harington, Surg, from leave, to Deoli.
Batchelor, Col, Beng. Cav., on leave, to England.
Campbell, Lieut-Col., R.A., to Join, to Quetta.
Gordon, Lieut, 16th Bom N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Hay, Major, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Conolley, Lieut-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Graham, Lieut, R A, to join, to Aden.
Watson, Major, 2nd Worcestshire, on duty, to Poona.
Pottinger, Col., R.A., on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 6.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 7th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum and all those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade. Thirty rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B. Company:—Vol W. Medculf and Vol. W. Griffin,

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Broach Dist—Mr Manilal Pranshankarra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Amod, from 27th Oct to 2nd Nov and 5th to 7th Dec 1884.

Kanara Dist—Mr Ramkrishna Shamaya, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bhatkal, from 25th Dec 1884 to 2nd Jan 1885.

Mr W W Loch, C S, acted as Collr and Magte of the district of Thana and district Registrar and Pol Agent, Thana, from 2nd to 16th Dec 1884, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr J Davidson, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-nine days from 16th March 1885.

Mr F S P Lely, C S, acted as Collr Magte of the district of Surat and district Registrar and Agent for the Govr, Surat, from 1st Dec 1884 to 14th Jan 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr E H Hearn, Assist Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, was in charge of the Janjira State Survey, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major T M Ward from 29th July to 28th Oct 1884.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn A F Ferguson, MB CM (Aberdeen), have been replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H V R Kemball, Assist Engr, second grade, has passed an examination in the Gujarati Language according to the test prescribed in para 20 Chapter II of the Public Works Code.

Mr F D Campbell is appointed Ex Engr, Ratnagiri, on the completion of the special duty on which he is employed.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Ratnagiri district for six weeks, from Thursday the 16th April to Wednesday the 27th May 1885, both days inclusive.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ganesh Krishna Deshmukh, BA, LLB, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ratnagiri district.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vithal Ballal Khare, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh district.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Balkrishna Hari Karandikar, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh district in lieu of the one for the Poona district, which is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Chunilal Venilal delivered over and Mr M C Gibb received charge of the office of the Assist Collr and Magte, first class, Broach, on the 22nd inst.

Mr Narsingrao Bholanath, Supernumerary Assist Collr, Kaira, relinquished charge of his office on the 24th inst.

A'zam Babaji Govind, Chief Constable, is appointed to be substantive pro tem sixth Grade Inspr of Police vice Kasam Khan Mahomed Khan Dehlvi, transferred to the Rajpipla State with effect from the 13th inst.

Mr E Grey, Assist Collr, Nasik, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st March, 1885.

Mr Mudu Krishna Mudliar has been duly elected a Non-official Commr for the City Municipality of Poona in place of Rao Bahadur V. Mudliar, resigned.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Gopal Soman, FEA, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Alibag, Kolaba, until further orders.

Messrs A Cumine and F Goldsmid respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 5th ins.

Mr Antaji Narayan Bhave is appointed a Non-official Municipal Commr for the Town Municipality of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist, till the constitution of a Municipal Board under Bombay Act II of 1884, vice Mr Ganesh Sadasheo Bhave, deceased.

Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Chitre, third grade Mamlatdar of Panvel, has been temporarily posted to Alibag, Kolaba.

In consequence of the appointment of Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamruddin, first grade Mamalatdar, as substantive pro tem. Depy Collr, sixth grade, the following promotions have been ordered, with effect from the 7th inst.:—Rao Saheb Shesbo Krishna Mudkavi, second grade Mamlatdar of Chikodi in Belgaum, to be substantive pro tem. in the first grade; Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokassi, Third grade Mamlatdar of Ron in Dharwar, to be substantive pro tem in the Second grade, Rao Saheb Narayan Chintaman Soman, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Hubli in Darwar, to be substantive pro tem in the third grade Rao Saheb Hanmant Tamaji Sundur, Acting Mamlatdar of Athni in Belgaum, to be sebstantive pro tem Mamlatdar, fourth grade.

This office order No. 7303, dated the 30th Aug last, published at page 659, Part I., of the Bombay Govt Gazette, conferring powers under Sec. 37 of the Abkari Act, 1878, on (1) Mahomedally Khanjibhai and (2) Sheolal Surbhai, servants of the Abkari farmer of the Kaira Dist, is cancelled; and under the authority delegated to him by Govt the Commr of A'bkari hereby invests the servants named below of the said farmer with powers under the said section of the said Act, to be exercised within the limits and during the currency of the farm, and during the period of their employment by the said farmer:—(1) Nowroji Burzorji. (2) Dulabhai Surbhai.

Mr Umedram Ranchordas, Dist Depy Collr of Surat, has assumed charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Surat, on the 20th inst, consequent on the death of Mr G Hewett, as requested by the Collr.

Mr J W A Weir, Assist Collr and Mage of the third class in the district of Poona, is invested with additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 20th Jan., 1885.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Capt R Owen, 21st Hussars, Aide-de-Camp, to be Military Secretary, as a temporary arrangement, vice Colonel E F Chapman, resigned. Dated 3rd January 1885.

Lieut W. K. W. Jenner, 9th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 23rd December 1884.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depots—Pachmarhi,—Capt W Seton, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain W E G Forbes, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 2nd February 1885.

17th Bengal Infantry—Lieut-Col H Thompson, 2nd-in-Command to be Comdt, vice Pasley, vacated. Dated 15th January 1885.

Major J M W Von Beverhoudt, Wing Commander (on furlough), to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd, with effect from date of rejoining.

Major A Fitz W Taylor, Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Comdr, vice Von Beverhoudt, with effect from date of joining.

28th Bengal Infantry—Lieut H Hudson, Northamptonshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 4th January 1885.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Royal Fusiliers—Capt W H S Heron-Maxwell 1st Batn and Capt G C Herbert 2nd Batn.

The following committee of paymastership is sanctioned in the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regt, consequent on Hon Captain and Paymr J I. J Gordon having been placed on the sick list, with effect from the 15th Nov 1884:—Major J H Yule, President, Captain S K Harries and Lieut F C Briggs, Members.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Degree of Honor in Persian, 1st Division—Surgn Maj J M Beamish, M D, Medical Staff. High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut H F Cheney, Royal Engrs. High Proficiency in Hindi—Lieut C J B H Dressner, Staff Corps. Higher Standard in Persian—Lieut R C Onslow, S C. Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lieut R C Ross, Gloucestershire Regt, probur S C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

THE unfortunate news from Egypt has materially increased the stagnation in business here to-day, the political situation now opened up being bound to exercise a disturbing effect on trade generally, irrespective of what a possible expedition may bring forth; and the tendency therefore, for operators in all branches will be to restrict risks within the narrowest possible limits. In the meantime Freights are unsettled, the Produce markets are all dull in the extreme, and for Government Paper there is practically no market.

The commercial telegrams from home are all flat in tone. The Bank of England return shows a further slight increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 45 to 46 per cent., but money outside remains at 3¾ per cent. Consols are ⅛ lower at 100⅛, but other stock exchange items come unaltered.

In the Minning-lane markets no movement is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet with a decline of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in Americans to arrive, but spot prices are unaltered and the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. In New York prices remain unchanged, both for ready cotton and futures, the moderate receipts, no doubt, helping to steady rates. To date the comparison is as follows:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts	9,000	17,000	24,000
Six days	64,000	89,000	128,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,165,000	4,014,000	4,449,000

There has been simply nothing doing in the staple here to-day. Yesterday purchases of ready cotton—mostly Khandeish and Indore at Rs. 181 to Rs. 184—were made to the extent of about 3,000 bales, but buyers now are quite holding aloof, pending the development of political affairs, and prices are quite nominal.

WHEAT is very depressed. Stocks here are accumulating to an important extent, and should freights be pushed up by the chance of an expedition holders would be compelled to sell at very reduced figures.

SEEDS are dull, with nothing doing.

FREIGHTS are very dull. There is a disposition on the part of owners to hold off from chartering on the chance of an expedition being ordered for Egypt, but rates for actual business are unchanged. For this month's loading there is a certain amount of steadiness, but forward 25s. is the current quotation all round.

COALS are unchanged as yet, but sellers show a disposition to await the turn things may take before doing business at all freely. Stocks on the spot are light, and the quantity on the way moderate should any special call on our resources arise.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in the extreme. From Calcutta rates come 1-16d. lower and Bank Bills have accordingly been reduced 1-16d., but for private paper quotations are unchanged. There has been very little offering, and transactions are insignificant. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7d.	"
Credits, three months' sight	1s. 7⅜d.	"
France, do. do.	2·04 to ½	"

In GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business whatever. Buyers hold their hands until they see what the next political news may be, and in the meantime sellers do not feel disposed to force business by accepting low prices.

SHARES are very dull. In Spinning Companies quotations are partially Rs. 5 lower again, but transactions have been unimportant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	3'0
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	5[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	1,400
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18¾	515
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	400
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	29
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	200	..	23[illegible]
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	6[illegible]0
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	730
D. Spinning	3,000	2,[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	..	310
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	750xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,7[illegible]	1,[illegible]	25	590
Golam Baba S. Co.	[illegible],000	50	5[illegible]	..	500
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	280
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 40	725
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs 70	1,200
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4[illegible]0	50	50	Rs. 20	4[illegible]5
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	[illegible]68	1,000	1,[illegible]0	..	850
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	435
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,3[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,[illegible]00	1,00	1,0[illegible]	Rs 40	1,162½
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs 30	805
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 40	845
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1.00	1.00	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1.00	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1.00	[illegible],00	Rs. 50	1,190
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	197½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1.00	1.00	Rs. 65	1,400
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	—	625
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	125
New Great Eastern	1,500	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 45	995
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	505
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5[illegible]0	400	400	Rs. 10	200
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	135
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		765
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000		625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,385
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	545
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		725
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	320

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	1[illegible]0	Rs. 12	165
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	201
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1[illegible]0	..	98
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	590
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	108 / 1[illegible]3
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,225
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	845
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	121
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	43
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	321
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	321
Mechanics' Building Co	4,000	50	50	1½	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10[illegible]	100	...	95
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,450
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,200	25	25	Rs. 1	[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	162
Western India Flour Mills	1,300	125	75	[illegible] p.ct.	137

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Actoea, 300 tons, Captain W. Candler, will sail to-day for False Point in ballast.

THE steamer Oorun, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cago and 82 deck passengers.

THE steamer Endymion, 1,494 tons, Captain E. Rogers, sailed yesterday for Genoa etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, one chest opium, and Mrs King and infant, and 42 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Venice, 2,091 tons, Captain H. Moffat, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. S Pirrie, Mr. J. T. Lindsley, Miss Minnie Abbott, Mr. Andrew Smith, Mrs. Kiddie and three children, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Laughlan, and Mr. James A. Wernicke.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Bussorah, Jan. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	H. M. S. Jumna	Singleton	England.
	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee, &c.
	Cutch (s)	Nacoda	Cutch and Coast.
	Mahamoody	Nacoda	Delagoa Bay.
	Siam (s)	Ashdown	London, &c.
	Endymion (s)	Rogers	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—
Steamer City of Venice, Moffat, to Liverpool.
" Oorun, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Barque Actoea, Candler, to False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sheikh, to Marseilles.
" Canara, to Coast and Calcutta.
" Satara, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
1	Asia (s)	Davison	Madras, Jan. 14.
	Trafalgar	Johnston	Bombay, Dec. 6.
	Myvanwy	Vincent	Port Natal, Dec. 4.
2	Nowshera (s)	Sanders	Colombo, Jan. 26.
	Euryalus (s)	Hastings	Trincomalee.
	Dunalistair	Sanster	Mauritius, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1.—Steamers Coconada and Tibre.

Feb. 2.—Steamers Shahjehan, Chanda and Sirdhana, Ship Shelomith. Barque Boyne.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
3	Chindwara (s)	Bombay.
4	Ellora (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
2	Hawarden (s)	Rangoon.
	Ancona (s)	Calcutta.
3	Chindwara (s)	Calcutta.
4	Cyrene	Balasore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—10 cases cheese and soaps, Allybhoy Tyebkhan.
Sura s—70 cases hocks and burgundy &c., B Phillips and Co.
Bhkhara s—3 cases paper, Hassenally Abdoolally.
Altmore s—1,557 copper til s and 85 cases copper sheets, Pe 1 Cassels and Co; 75 cases pale ale, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 hogsheads gin, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff; 157 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee; 2 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
Indus s—110 cases brandy, John S. Elmore and C.
Anglo-Indian s—4 cases burgundy Cu ler Palmer a d Co.
Mirzapore s—20 cases claret, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.
Huzara s—43 cases provisions, castor oil and vinegar. H. S. Suchoodin; 100 kegs, paints, Vincent Soares and Co; 85 cases watches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 65 cases copper sheets. Peel Cassels and Co.
Arcot s—6 cases provisions and stationery, Manockjee Cowasjee Tadiwala and Co; 5 cases medicinet Joosub Oomer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—75 drum linseed oil, Rahimbhoy Moomanjee; 21 casks white zinc paint, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—45 packages clocks, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 150 barrels beer, Framjee Sands and Co; 51 cases whiskey, Dossabhoy Eduljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—20 cases eau-de-cologne, E. P. Mahomed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Belgravia s—25 cases clocks, Mooljee Samjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—60 bales wool, Bunichund Goverchund.
Britannia s—2.0 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 15 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 216 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tarmahamed Sallay Mahomed; 495 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee; 24 bales wool, Hurruckchund Luckmichund.

FOR LONDON.

Ascalon s—210 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 38 cwts wax, the United Merchants Co; 172 cwts ginger, Megjee Poonja and Co; 8 bales hides, Mahomedally Manoobhoy; 19 bales hides, Natha Essa; 22 bales hides and skins, Bunnally Esmall; 21 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee, Eduljee; 20 bales hides, Merally Soomar; 210½ cwts dry ginger, Jaitha Narrondass; 65 cwts deer horns, Hurridass Goculdass; 57 cwts gum, Kessowjee Kalianjee and Co; 11 bales hides, Kassumbhoy Purdhan; 33 bales hides Allybhoy Poonjabhoy; 36 bales hides, F. Masaticand Co; 150 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 2 cwts gum, 20 cwts fishmaws and 300 cwts olibama Rassum; 300 cwts olibanum, A. Hassum.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—750 cwts nigerseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bannington s—266 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 495 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Kt. of St. Patrick s—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 440 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St. Dunstan s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
St. Burnard s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Catherstone s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Endymon s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Stratherly s—250 bales cotton. Harvey and Co; 300 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ciese and Co.

FOR MALTA.

City of Venice s—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Siam s—6 boxes silver coins (Rs. 42,400), Cursetjee Sorabjee,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—4 boxes silves, coins (Rs. 6,7 0), Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Sheikh s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR KOBE.

Chusan s—50 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—50 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M, Co,

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, C, Rustamjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra—s 100 cwts onions, Motee Hoosen; 50½ cwts fishmaws and shark fins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co; 73½ cwts raisin, Mahomedally Nuzmoodin; 39 bales twist, B. Mody and Co., 150 cwts onions, H. Babun; 24 bales twist Mansoobhoy Mo ilall.
Vortinger s—17 cwts ghee, Ramchunder Purshotum; 86 bales twist, Hajarimut Mooltanchund; 8½ chests opium, Ramkurran Baijraj; 100 bales yarn mule, the National S. and W. Co; 1 chests opium, Huzarimul Nursingdass; 35 chest opium, Taracund Luchminaran; 1½ chest opium, Jaynaran Khunilall; 4 chests opium, Sumruthuray Khetsedass; 65 cwts olibanum, Hurjeevan Jetha; 7½ cwts storax, R. Purshotum
Chusan s—25 bales twist, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 170 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium, the P and O Co; 70 cwts raisin, Khulfan Hoosen; 100 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongery, 17 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co.; 10 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 31 chests opium Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 chests opium, Isaac Ezra and Co., 164½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co., 30 chest opium. E. D. Sassoon and Co; 56½ chest opium, S. J. David; 10 chests opium, J. E. Ezra, 2 chests opium, Tata and Co., 38 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 32½ chest opium S, Abraham, 4½ chests opium, Oomapaty Vishvanath; 55 chests opium, J. E. Ezra; 28½ chests opium, Ebram Noodin and Co., 25 bales T. Cloth, David Sasson and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For investigation of pauperism.

In person. Framjee Ardesir Anty vs. Cooverjee Cowasjee and another.

For Dismissal.

289-84—Craigel L and S. C A Turner vs. Shaik Moosa bin Abdool Lateff; Macfarlane and E.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others.—Little S. F., and N., and Nanu and H. Part heard.

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NOTIFICATION.

THE following PRESENTATIONS made at the LEVEE held at the Secretariat by H. E. the Governor, on December 1st, 1884, *are hereby CANCELLED:—*

Atmaram Anandrao Tatia.
Narrayan Bhikshet Khuto.
Hajibhoy Vishram.
Syad Ahmad.
Sorabjee Byramjee Doctor.
Jamsetjee Rustomjee Khan Saheb.
"By Command,"
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Parell, 5th Feb., 1885

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

BOLTON—February 2, at 3, Little Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. W. Bolton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILL—NORFOR—February 2, at Cuddalore, by the Rev. James Sharp, Chaplain, Edward J. G. Gill, to Fanny Amy, eldest daughter of Robert E. Norfor, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.

DEATHS.

STEPHENSON—February 3, at Bellary, Francis Thomas third son of the Rev. W. Wilton Stephenson, of the London Missionary Society, Gooty.

SHEPHERD—February 1, at Madras, on his way home, Henry Shepherd, Sub-Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

THERE is nothing in the news of to-day—beyond Sir Charles Dilke's announcement on Lord Wolseley's authority that there is no cause for alarm respecting the garrisons of Gakdul and Gubat—which in any degree mitigates the gloom of the situation in the Soudan. As to Lord Wolseley's telegram, all that it means is this—that the gloomy contingency which even the most hopeful of us are fearing in the Bayuda Desert had not yet come to pass. The two garrisons had not been attacked, and therefore they were safe. This is the most that can be made of a message which can be deemed reassuring only on the slender ground that it conveys no bad news. We should, in truth, have been glad of more circumstantial tidings of the condition of the two garrisons. More than a fortnight ago Lord Wolseley was preparing to send forward two regiments to reinforce the brigade at Gubat. If they have crossed the desert in safety General Buller's position would be perceptibly strengthened, though he would even then be in danger of an assault by overwhelming odds. The bare announcement that they had reached the little garrison at Gubat would have given more substantial grounds for confidence than the most encouraging general assurances that Lord Wolseley could have sent. The facts, indeed, fully warrant the fears which prevail. The brief indication which we give to-day of the opinion of the London papers shows that in the Metropolis, to whose wild sentimentality the Empire owes all the mischief attendant upon this expedition, no attempt is being made to moderate the gravity of the situation. They all admit the impossibility of retreat—we wonder whether they regard it as a military as well as a political impossibility—and they urge that Lord Wolseley should join hands with General Earle, who is toilsomely making his way up the Nile, and strike for Berber. The suggestion that Indian troops should be sent to Suakim to open the way to Berber brings into sight a new vista of onerous and costly contingencies. Lord Wolseley will have to be reinforced—largely reinforced, for bare safety's sake. We should have added that the help that is to be given him must be prompt as well as ample, were there not something like mockery in the idea of promptitude in connection with the weary way of the Nile, or the tedious transit of the desert through which lies the alternative route to Berber.

And the most serious part of the business is that the mission of any force that may be sent to the Soudan now must be not merely to reinforce Lord Wolseley, but to rescue him. The Gordon Relief Expedition may any day pass out of sight, to be superseded by a Wolseley Relief Expedition. This is what few people dreamed of three months or even one month ago, but already it has become, if not a reality, at any rate something more substantial than a dream. The immediate safety of the force in the field may possibly be secured by a concentration of the scattered elements of the little army, though even that is problematical, with its fragments at Korti, at Gubat, and at Birti. The truth is that Lord Wolseley's strategy would have been admirable for easier warfare—admirable so long as success waited upon him and his lieutenants—but competent critics who do their best to judge him fairly hold that nothing could have been less adapted for bearing the blows of even a temporary ill-fortune. It was, in a word, fair weather strategy and nothing more. The most urgent problem which the situation presents—how to ensure the safety of his divided army—can be solved only by Lord Wolseley himself, and into its solution, we imagine, the capture of Berber, which the home papers seem to regard as the next step in the campaign, does not enter. The concentration of his forces, which is so obviously and imperatively necessary, will be a strictly defensive measure, and few more difficult problems ever challenged solution than this. It is, moreover, an undertaking in which from the nature of the case he must rely upon his own will and his own hand, for he is beyond the reach of any immediate or early help from the outside. Such help as is sent him will at the best be a long time in reaching him, no matter whether it be despatched by way of the Nile or by the Suakim and Berber route. And we do not know that any route could be more difficult than the Nile route, unless it were the journey across the desert from Suakim. Apparently the Government believe in the practicability of both, for the recent despatch of an additional regiment to Suakim seemed to argue that they were preparing for at least the possibility of having to send a force across the desert. The wonder is that if they had faith in the one route at the time they were preparing to send an expedition by the other, they failed to provide for the co-operation of a force moving upon Berber from Suakim. But there are very grave doubts as to the practicability of the alternative route. The late Mr. Cameron, it may be remembered, pointed out very strongly indeed a few months ago that it would be simply impossible to move an army of any dimensions over that waterless country. Sir Samuel Baker thinks differently, but then Sir Samuel takes a traveller's, and not a soldier's, view of the question. He found no difficulty in journeying from Berber to Suakim, and he appears to look upon an army as a collection of units, each as well able to get across the country as he was. The pessimists it is certain, have thus far had the best of the argument, and we fear that a hot weather march westward from Suakim will not prove that their doubts have been imaginary. For an expedition from Suakim to go to the relief of an expedition making its way to Khartoum by the Nile seems very much like one impossibility going to the rescue of another impossibility.

But it would be affectation, even in a grave military crisis like this, to pretend that the public will think of its military aspects alone. Now, at any rate, the political responsibilities which the Government so timidly shirked five months ago, when they were driven into embarking upon this ill-starred enterprise, will be understood. The Government, we know, will be told again, as they have been so often told, that they embarked upon it when it was too late for the expedition to be of service. But we are persuaded that in the more sober mood into which the danger of the day will direct public opinion, the judgment that will be passed upon them will be not that they erred in entering upon it too late, but that they erred in entering upon it at all. We will not over-colour the indictment in tones reflected from battle-fields upon which the lives of Englishmen have been needlessly sacrificed. Nor will we endeavour to darken it by borrowing too much of the gloom which overshadows the position—perhaps the fate—of our soldiers in the Soudan. It is enough to say that our army is in peril because of the weakness of the Government in allowing it to go forth upon an errand the obvious probabilities of which were against success, except at a cost far exceeding any moral, material, or political results that it could possibly achieve. Their attitude during the spring of last year showed their utter disbelief in the need of a relief expedition—a disbelief which General Gordon's acts and words confirmed over and over again. Their attitude in the summer, when it was too late for such an expedition to be sent out in time to reach Khartoum early enough to be of any service, showed their distrust of the utility of the enterprise which they were coerced—shall we say cajoled?—into sanctioning. To-day, we may be sure, they realise the responsibilities which they set aside five months ago. They cannot plead—though it is the only plea which one can think of in a desperate endeavour to excuse them—that others urged them on, and that the solicitations of a generous populace were too strong for their more deliberate judgment. These statesmen—who fought against what they were pleased to call Jingoism when the passion of empire seized the people seven years ago—yielded to the less reasonable Jingoism of a noisy faction when they were clamorously challenged the other day to set out upon an impossible enterprise for a dubious object. It is not their prompters, who did not know better, whom the events of to-day will bring into judgment, but they themselves, who did know better, and who acted against light and knowledge, setting their own doubts and misgivings aside, and allowing an unthinking crowd, and the latter-day Jingoes of the London press, to decide upon the policy of England in the Soudan. If ever there was a case in which a Government were bound to keep the reins in their own hands it was this. In nothing does the Constitution more jealously insist upon the executive being the strict guardian of its own responsibility than in all that relates to the exercise of the war power. And on no occasion in modern times has this responsibility been more recklessly set aside. The reins, which should have been held as tightly as Ministerial hands could hold them, were thrown over the neck of the steed, and from that moment our Soudanese policy—if there has been anything worthy of the name—became the policy of an irresponsible faction. Where it will yet lead the Ministry and the Empire no man can know, and Ministers they themselves, perhaps, least of all. They met yesterday, we are told, and determined upon their future course in regard to the Soudan. They probably determined upon no such thing. Matters have got into such a state that if Ministers can provide against the embarrassments of the hour they may think themselves very lucky. There are certain resolutions that they might take, however, with no great difficulty. The resolution, for instance, to make India help them out of this muddle by despatching part of her army to the Soudan would not need to be long debated in a council summoned in an emergency and ready for any desperate measures. England herself is paying dearly for the folly of the crowd and the weakness of the Cabinet. We must not wonder if India is now to be called upon to put down her contribution, albeit that her people are guiltless of the folly, and her rulers of the weakness, which have brought about this enormous mischief.

THE Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to inquire into the sanitary condition of Calcutta have wasted no time in formulating their recommendations. As these number no fewer than thirty-seven, the scheme of sanitary reform which will probably be undertaken in Calcutta under the auspices of the Commission will be one of no small dimensions. Some of them will be of undoubted utility, not excepting the vandalism—as we shall surely hear it named—of the proposal to obliterate the Mahratta Ditch, that interesting but insanitary memorial of the days when a Bhonsla chieftain swept down upon Bengal from the Berars, and threatened Calcutta itself with sword and sack. Some other interesting memorials will probably disappear with it, for the Commission recommend that foul tanks—and the foulest are often the most interesting from an archæological point of view—be filled as fast as possible. There are two ways of looking at questions of this kind—the sentimental and the sanitary—and if sanitary authorities would stick closely to their mission, leaving others to be conservators of sentiment, the "supreme law" of public health would prevail more largely than it does. The recommendation that the Corporation be empowered to fill wells and to forbid the sinking of wells in unhealthy localities points to a rapid method of. on the one hand curing, and on the other hand preventing, an evil of no small dimensions in many Indian cities. This is a provision, the carrying out of which will do much good at small cost. For some other of the boons which the Commission desire to secure to the people of Calcutta a good deal apparently will have to be paid. A large increase of some of the municipal establishments, and an extension of the system of underground drainage, will only be held by the rate-payers to be justifiable on proof that the advantage to be derived will equal the increased outlay. But it is exceedingly unlikely that serious objection will be taken to any part of the scheme on the ground either of costliness or of needlessness. As a whole the recommendations of the Commission appear to be reasonable and practicable, and if the necessity of their appointment is conceded, it will be generally felt that the results of their labours thus far have justified it.

THE *Pioneer* learns that news has been received in India that a workable compromise has been arranged between the Royal Commission and Mr. Buck regarding the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, under which the business of collecting Indian exhibits will remain with the Government of India and the local Governments. The arrangement, if it has been concluded, will be regarded with satisfaction in this country, where the proposal from the London authorities to send out an agent to do work which the local Governments were quite able to do themselves was not favourably accepted. Inasmuch, however, as an official intimation reached India about a week since that Mr. Purdon Clarke would be sent out for the purpose, it will be well to accept the report under reserve.

THE appeal which the Vice-Consul for Spain makes in our column to-day on behalf of the sufferers by the recent earthquakes in the Peninsula is deserving of a considerate response. The fact that forty-five thousand people are left homeless brings into view deep and widespread suffering amongst a population for the most part not too well able to meet an emergency of this kind. The Spaniards themselves are doing their utmost to relieve the distress that this calamity has produced in their midst, and King Alphonso in his recent tour in the suffering provinces has shown in a very practical way his sympathy for the people. What is asked now is that international charity should supplement the efforts of national; and the cause is so deserving, and there are so many precedents for tha request, that we are sure the Vice-Consul's appeal will not be in vain.

ALTHOUGH there are signs of unusual military activity in British Burmah, we have reason to believe that there is no immediate intention on the part of the Government of India to take any offensive measures in regard to Upper Burmah.

FRENCH POLITICS AND TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 16.

THE maiden speech delivered before the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday last by General Lewal, General Campenon's successor in the War Office here, must, even by the gallant general's most devoted friends and congratulatory admirers, be considered, to say the least, most disappointing And this, I think, was about the general opinion of the Deputies and of the nation at large. What in short did he tell us, who were so eagerly awaiting a confirmation of the startling revelations contained in General Campenon's farewell speech to his collaborators at the Ministère de la Guerre, a few words at any rate to help us to solve the two enigmas, the name of one of which is China, and of the other Madagascar? Never a word on either of these topics, the only ones which at present interest us. Much he had to say about himself, and of his deeds, of why he had refused office before, but not of why he took it now. But in one sentence, the selection of which shows, mildly speaking, a want of reflection on the part of the gallant Minister, he declared himself very opposed to the theory or conviction of his predecessor in office, that ensuring the safety of France proper should be the sole and only task of the French army, adding that at present the army remained squatting motionless, and, as it were, in a magnetic sleep in never-ending contemplation of the Eastern frontier! You will remember what General Campenon asserted to be his preoccupation, a preoccupation which he defined as of necessity so engrossing and exclusive that he refused to weaken it by turning his attention to other matters. General Lewal, who was as it were introduced to the Assembly as M. Jules Ferry's special pet creature and protégé, and whose speech was preceded by a singularly eulogistic overture from the lips of the President of the Council, may, with sufficient reason, be supposed to be speaking the thoughts and intentions of this gentleman. In other words, Monsieur le Général Lewal's speech, enigmatical and unsatisfactory as it is, tells us pretty clearly that the policy which induced General Campenon to retire is still being, and is to be, pursued by the Government. If he is sincere, or rather if his colleagues are sincere, therefore, it is the intention of the Government to continue their offensive policy in China, against which empire war will, if they are consistent, or rather if the elections confirm them in power, be immediately declared. What will be the result of the report of the Madagascar Commission is still veiled in darkness. Silence is gold, is still the Ministerial head-line—to which attribute the deplorable want of definite information which characterised the utterances of the Government on Wednesday. It must be remembered that we are on the eve of a somewhat important election, which is to take place at Sens (Yonne) on Sunday next, when M. Javal's candidature is to be competed for by the Radicals and the Conservatives, M. Javal being a Republican Opportunist. If M. Javal, whose election has until lately been considered assured, were to fail to head the list on Sunday next, it would, so think the Ministers, be to their partisans in town and country an omen of evil foreboding and discouragement, an omen certain to be of bad effect at the forthcoming general elections. So Mum is the word, *mes amis*; no startling programmes to be developed, if you please; nothing to be said or done to frighten the people, or to call up in their minds visions of future greater burthens of taxes or of onerous and dangerous services in foreign lands. Otherwise I think we should hear that the Chauvinistic optimism of the former colonists, whose evidence before the Commission I summed up last week, would be listened to with more favour than the sage counsels of the opponents of the expedition being continued, who, it will be remembered, are all the naval and military officers who have ever been within a hundred miles of the island. For the news that reaches Paris from the seat of this sorry war is of a kind to make the heart of the would-be colonist of the fertile lands of Madagascar leap with gladness. It is true that the account of his brilliant successes over the Hovas at Angoibori and at Amboanio is of the writing and communicating of Captain Pennequin himself. A natural vanity may have led him to exaggerate, perhaps, the magnitude of his exploits and the importance of their results. But even with this proviso it makes very palatable reading. The capture of a few huts surrounded with a bamboo palisade and dignified by the name of a fort (and what is more, of fort Manjake-Tampo) is described as a terrible blow against Hova rule in the north of Madagascar. Terrible indeed we allow it to be, when we read further that no less than two hundred and fifty Hova warriors and one Hova general strewed the ground before the fort with their lifeless corpses. More than terrible when it appears that in consequence of this signal and brilliant victory all the tribes in that region have made their submission to the French. Upon my word, they have never done anything else since the Madagascar war began, and are turning to march against the Hovas. We hear that they inaugurated their alliance with France and their hostility against the Madagascar Highlanders by stealing some 500 heads of horned cattle, the property of these. This brilliant feat of arms was accomplished by the Antakares. (Everything Malagasy seems to begin with an Alpha; when, O when, shall we get to the Omega of it?) The Sakalaves appear equally devoted to the tricolour and the annexation of beeves, and we have here for perusal translations of the poetical utterances (over the tomb of his ancestors) of their King Tsialana, in which he wishes success to the French—"our allies and protectors"—and that the powder which the Hovas put into their guns may be "inert and useless." The sooner his ancestors can see these arrangements carried out the better the king will be pleased. Their execution he specially commends to one Ratsimiaro, who appears to have been his royal father. To his followers the king appears to have addressed himself as follows:—

> I Tsialana, king—I have come here with the French soldiers, and I say to you, come all to my side. Be at ease; near me, you have nothing to fear either for yourselves or your possessions. Come therefore to me in all confidence.
>
> I. TSIALANA, King and Mamba prince, chief of the Antakares.

On the other hand, the Hovas appear in very good spirits and utterly defiant of Ratsimiaro or Ratsimiarides, while Colonel Willoughby, who has been making a tour of inspection on the western coast of the island, has expressed himself thoroughly satisfied of their power of resistance.

The negotiations with reference to Egypt, which seemed to have been temporarily broken off, are about to be actively resumed. M. Waddington received yesterday the answer of the French Government to the English proposals, and has transmitted them to-day to the London Foreign Office. The Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg have also sent in their answers. By all four Governments the English programme of reforms is rejected; counter-propositions have been formulated, and the convocation of a new Conference proposed. This Conference, it is stated, will in all probability be held in Paris, and very shortly. With regard to the action of Italy and its political import, the recent utterance of the *Opinione*, an echo, I hear, of the opinions current in Roman political circles, explains it. "If," it says, "in the Egyptian and colonial question we have approached England with a view to help her out of her difficulties, it by no means follows that we have on that account violated the engagements imposed on us by our adhesion to the Austro-German alliance. These engagements, whatever may be said, are still binding, limited, of course, to those questions and those eventualities for which the alliance was concluded. They do not prevent us in all other cases from providing for our own interests as we may deem these best served." The public attention being perhaps now more than ever fixed upon those two great leaders of European politics, Mr. Gladstone and Prince von Bismarck, the article which the *Temps* publishes to-night on those two statesmen comes very *apropos*. The only ground on which the *Temps* can establish a similitude between them is that they have both held a foremost place in the histories of their country and of Europe. In all else they differ, and particularly in this respect, that Prince von Bismarck relies on the successes obtained by his diplomatic efforts to combat the difficulties he meets with in his home policy, while Mr. Gladstone has need of all the prestige which he derives from the reforms he has brought about at home to resist the discredit which the failure of his foreign policy reflects upon him. After various other comparative remarks, the *Temps* thus writes about the English Prime Minister:—"Everything indeed announces that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone cannot be postponed much longer. Not only, as we have just remarked, because his work appears to be accomplished, but his robust health is beginning to fail him, and, strange to say of a man who has devoted fifty years of his life to the public service, he feels a longing to return to his favourite studies. This great minister in the bottom of his heart feels it more his vocation to pursue erudition and letters than to guide the helm of State, and he does not conceal that it would be his happiness to retire from active political life and to write two or three books more on subjects which he has at heart. He imagines that he will not have accomplished his mission in this world unless he says the last word on Homer, or if he refrains from expressing his views on the *Divine Comedy* or from entering into the theological controversies of the day." After which the *Temps* goes on to remark that in England, as in France, there is a want of men to fill the great places which will so soon be vacant. "Lord Granville est trop usé, Lord Derby vient de montrer trop d'incapacitè dans son département des colonies, Lord Hartington peut d'un jour a l'autre étre appelé par la mort de son père à la Chambre haute." Perhaps we had better get King Tsialana and his mighty Antakares ancestors to come over and put us to rights.

I purposely only devoted a few words last week to the account I gave of the unseemly brawl in the offices of the *Cri du Peuple*. Feats with the revolver are as common in Paris to-day as ever they were in California, and for that reason have lost their interest. M. Norbert Ballerich, the chiefest hero and only victim of the aforesaid brawl, is, I hear, in measurable distance of death. His death, if death intervenes, may be productive of some good effect and revolt public opinion on the morality of indiscriminate revolver practice. But I am afraid we are too far gone in Paris to halt. "Is our civilization a failure?" we may ask with Bret Harte. "Or is the Caucasian played out?" The Parisians are doing their best to bring about that consummation. So, New Zealander foretold by Macaulay, keep thyself in readiness.

SOMETHING LIKE A JOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—The Municipal fiends who for months past have been zealously (and pretty successfully) endeavouring to make our town and island uninhabitable appear to have at length eclipsed all their previous corruscations of jocularity by cunningly constructing a bamboo post-and-rails across the Parel-road at the foot of the Byculla overbridge, and omitting to hang any lights thereon at night. Yesterday evening it was my misfortune to be "dining out"; and while proceeding briskly to—not from—the scene of festivity I was suddenly and alarmingly introduced to this crowning manifestation of humour by hearing my driver shrieking with terror, and finding my fleet arabs on their hind quarters, and the pole of my carriages sticking through the bamboo fence. It is only through what I cannot but regard as a direct interposition of Providence that my coachman, syce, and self are breathing still; my victoria has not yet been converted into firewood, and my horses' insides continue to occupy their normal situation. As really good practical jokes are rare, and the 1st of April is not far distant. I thought I should be doing a public service in mentioning this witty device, in case any of your other readers might like to adopt it, or adapt it to his own behoof, free of charge.

Feb. 6. G. H.

TELEGRAMS.

THE TAKING OF KHARTOUM.

THE FATE OF GORDON.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF SIR CHARLES WILSON AND PARTY.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

News has been received here of the capture of Khartoum by the Arabs, and a profound sensation has been created throughout the country. In London the feeling is most intense, and the Government is strongly censured for the dilatoriness and vacillation it has displayed, while Lord Wolseley is blamed for the manner in which he has been conducting the expedition.

Sir Charles Wilson, on approaching Khartoum in the steamer in which he had left Metammeh with a detachment of the Sussex Regiment, after the recent fighting, found the town occupied by the Mahdi's followers, who came out in great numbers, crowded the river banks, and attacked him.

Sir Charles Wilson, finding Khartoum in possession of the Mahdi, returned to Metammeh under a heavy fire. It is not yet known whether there were any casualties on board the steamer.

LATER.

The news of the fall of Khartoum was brought to Metammeh by Colonel Worsley.

It appears that as Sir Charles Wilson proceeded up the river towards Khartoum in the steamer which was in waiting for him, he observed groups of Arabs here and there along the banks. But he received little molestation, and the Arabs speedily disappeared as the steamer approached. It was not until he was near Khartoum that any serious attempt was made to obstruct his passage. The Arabs swarmed in large numbers on the river banks and kept up a heavy and continuous fire, to which the steamer made a vigorous reply, but apparently with little effect. Notwithstanding the determined manner in which he was assailed by the Arabs, Sir Charles Wilson continued to push his way up the river, until he was nearly under the walls of the city, when he found that it was in the possession of the Arabs.

Enormous numbers of the enemy lined the banks of the river, and prevented Sir Charles Wilson from making any further progress. The Arabs kept up a heavy fire on the steamer, which was thus placed in the greatest jeopardy.

Finding that it was hopeless to enter the city, Sir Charles Wilson decided to return down the river. He found this a most difficult and dangerous operation, as by this time the masses of Arabs skirting the river had received a large accession of strength.

Half way between Khartoum and Metammeh the steamers came to grief by stranding. Sir Charles Wilson, the crew, and the escort landed on a small island in the middle of the river. There they have made an attempt to entrench themselves, but their position is a very precarious one, as it is exposed to the attacks of the Arabs.

No news has been received here of Gordon's fate, but the prevalent belief among the authorities on the Soudan question is that, unless he was killed in the fighting which must have taken place when the town was captured, he has not been put to death, but that he is a prisoner in the hands of the Mahdi, who will regard him as a hostage to be used to his advantage when the proper time comes.

A steamer has been sent from Metammeh to the relief of Sir Charles Wilson and party.

There is intense anxiety regarding the fate of Gordon, and the Government are urged to send large reinforcements to Lord Wolseley.

Ministers are in communication with one another, and there is much activity at the Horse Guards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOW KHARTOUM WAS TAKEN.

CAIRO, FEB. 5.

Latest reports received respecting the fall of Khartoum state that the Pacha who was in command of the ramparts at Khartoum, opened the gates and admitted the Mahdi's force into the city.

THE SAFETY OF THE FORCES AT GAKDUL AND METAMMEH.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Paddington yesterday, said that a telegram had been received by the Government from Lord Wolseley, stating that no cause for alarm need be felt respecting the positions held by the British troops at Gakdul and Metammeh.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The London papers this morning unanimously urge that the retreat of the British forces from the Soudan is impossible, and advise Lord Wolseley to concentrate the troops and act in conjunction with General Earle in order to take Berber. They recommend that in the meanwhile strong reinforcements, consisting partly of Indian troops, should be sent to Suakim to open the road to Berber.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

At a Cabinet Council held to-day the future course of the Government with regard to the Soudan was determined upon.

THE ANARCHY IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

The committee who were appointed to forward to Government the memorial on misrule in Upper Burmah in October last have again addressed the Chief Commissioner, pointing out that subsequent events have confirmed their previously expressed opinions. Nothing has been done by Government. Matters have drifted from bad to worse. The trade then threatened has now become paralysed; mercantile failures are of daily occurrence, and traders see nothing but ruin before them, and no hope of a revival until order is restored and a firm and just rule established in Upper Burmah. Property in Rangoon is rapidly declining in value. The Municipal revenues show a marked decline, which will doubtless extend over the whole province. This state of affairs fills the public with alarm and dismay, and they are impelled again to address Government in the hope that something may yet be done to save the trade of the province from complete ruin. No reply or acknowledgment was vouchsafed to former representations. The case is serious, demanding immediate attention. The committee respectfully pray that the Provincial Government will inform the Government of India of its urgency, in the hope that action, however late, may not be further delayed. The form of action was suggested in the October memorial. The events of the past three months strongly confirm the opinion that annexation is the only effectual remedy. The capture of Bahmo by banditti, the prevalence of dacoity in Upper and Lower Burma, the disturbed condition of the Shan States, the political interference of France, distinctly show that, unless the British Government interfere promptly, Upper Burmah will either become a prey to dacoits or an appanage of some other Power.

The Secretary of the Chief Commissioner informs the memorialists that he will submit their memorial to Government by to-morrow's outgoing mail. Their last one was sent by the last steamer in October.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says it is officially announced there that a new treaty has been made with France. There are great rejoicings in the palace. No details are given, but it is rumoured that the ruby mines or a portion of the Shan States will be ceded to France in return for that Power keeping the Meingoon Prince in safe custody. Extravagant preparations for boring the ears of the princess are going on, but funds are wanting. One of the Ministers hit on the expedient of inviting all wealthy traders to the palace to a free drawing of prizes of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Large numbers came, and went home rejoicing, especially those who had won. A few days afterwards a palace official called on all who had been invited, to demand contributions for a royal loan. Each was presented with a promissory note of from five to fifty thousand rupees, and told that this was the sum their Majesties expected from each one, and on which interest would be punctually paid. Very few traders responded, knowing they would never see their money again. Many hid, and others declared themselves paupers. The plan failed, and there is now a rumour that monopolies will have to be revived to augment the rapidly decreasing royal revenue.

THE PREMIER NOBLE OF HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

This morning, as soon as possible after his own investiture yesterday with the order of the G. C. S. I., H. H. the Nizam held a special durbar to confer the highest rank in his realm next to his own on his brother-in-law the Nawab Busheer-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor, the senior member of the great Shums-ool-Oomrah family, to whom the following additional titles were then given, namely, Oomdut-ool-Moolk, Azum-ool-Oomrah, Ameer Akber, Asman Jah.

After the ceremony nuzzurs were presented to His Highness by the Nawabs Asman Jah and Vickar-ool-Oomrah and the leading officers of the paiga, after which the two above-named Nawabs returned in state to the Nawab Asman Jah's palace, where he received nuzzurs and congratulations from his numerous friends and followers.

THE HYDERABAD LOTTERY.

(FROM THE HON. SECRETARY.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 6.

The following tickets take the first three prizes:—

No. 71132, prize of Rs. 20,000.
No. 51492, prize of Rs. 10,000.
No. 42926, prize of Rs. 5,000.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

The Committee of the Mahajana Sabha of Madras has forwarded for the Viceroy's consideration a memorial regarding the method of selection adopted by the local Government this year for admitting a native candidate into the Statutory Civil Service.

A meeting of graduates has resolved to send the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"A meeting of graduates was held this evening. The method of recommendation this year by the Madras Government to the Statutory Civil Service, ignoring the results of the competitive examinations, is condemned. Pray suspend decision, and call for the results of the examination."

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Mr. W. F. Meres, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, officiates as Judicial Commissioner of Burmah.

Mr. A. Phillips, who is officiating as Advocate-General of Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, from the 8th March.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie is permitted to resign his appointment as Judge of the Chief Court of Lahore. Mr. D. G. Barkley succeeds Mr. Elsmie.

The Hon. C. P. Ilbert is to be Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in succession to the Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

WRECK OF AN ANCHOR LINE STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Justitia has struck on a rock off Panadure, south of Colombo. She turned upwards. The passengers were saved, but the cargo was lost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

PARIS, FEB. 5.

The French Government have announced their intention to enforce the rights of belligerents, including the right to search neutrals for contraband of war.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF BEILUR.

ROME, FEB. 5.

The occupation of Beilur by the Italian troops met with opposition and they therefore occupied it by force.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 6.

H. M. S. Himalaya sailed for London yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ „ „	79¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	49 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £14,000,000, increase £100,000.

Bills discounted £20,600,000, decrease £500,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £22,500,000, increase £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 46 per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Highfield.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Zanzibar-Mozambique section interrupted. Next mail leaves for Mozambique about 26th February.
Jan. 30—Direct cable between Ballinskelligs, Ireland, and Torbay, Nova Scotia, interrupted.
The St. Kitts Antigua and St. Vincent grenada cables are interrupted.
Telegrams for Antigua, Guadaloup, Dominique, Martinique St. Vincent and Barbaddes are subject to a delay of from 6 to 10.
Hours.—The restriction concerning secret and political message for cotton and Panama are no longer in force.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, February 5.

10 p.m.	71·6

FRIDAY, February 6.

6 a.m.	68·7
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	75·0

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, 4-45 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races, 4-15 p.m.
"Night and Morning," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
"The Model Wife," Esplanade Theatre, 9 p.m.

Feb. 9.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 10.—Deesa Sky Races.
„ 11.—Yacht Club General Meeting.
Colonel Sartorius on "The Soudan," Sassoon Institute.
Gujrati Musical Recital at Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
„ 12.—Deesa Sky Races.
„ 13.—Bombay Education Society, Annual Meeting
„ 14.—Regatta.
Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
„ 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla Schools (H. E. the Governor presides.)
„ 17.—Bombay Races.
Regatta.
„ 18.—Town Council.
„ 19.—Bombay Races.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
„ 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
„ 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
„ 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
„ 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
„ 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
„ 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
„ 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
„ 6.—Naval and Military Sports.
„ 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
„ 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
„ 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 13.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
„ 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

A FAREWELL dinner will be given to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at the Byculla Club on the 26th March.

IN view of the interest which the exciting news from the Soudan has awakened in his subject, Colonel Sartorius has arranged to give his lecture on the Soudan a week earlier than was at first intended. The lecture will be on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m., and owing to the limited space in the hall of the Sassoon Institute it is necessary to limit admission to members, to whom tickets will be issued on and after Monday next on application to the librarian.

WE learn that the Land Mortgage Bank of India have abandoned the appeal to the Privy Council in the Nicol Mill suit against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, which was lately decided by the Appellate Court in favour of the defendants. The case involved some difficult questions of law, and the bank desired to carry it up to the Privy Council, but after making all preparations they have abandoned the idea of doing so.

MR. J. P. BAIRD, whose appointment to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was gazetted this week, will act as captain to A Company. Another appointment about to be announced is that of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes to the captaincy of C Company. We also understand that overtures have been made to Mr. Justice Birdwood, who was formerly associated with the Sind Volunteers, which have resulted in his lordship's acceptance of the post of Captaincy of the D Company. The filling of these three vacancies in such a manner will not only materially strengthen and increase the efficiency of the corps, but the appointments are of a thoroughly popular character.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry having further examined Captain Wyatt yesterday, decided to frame a charge against him to the effect that while master of the P. and O. s.s. Chusan in approaching Perim he committed a wrongful act in steering for the light on the course he pursued, and in going so close to the island at high speed as to take a position a short mile from the shore and only half-a-mile from the shoal ground on the north side of the island before altering his course to the eastward. Captain Wyatt denied that he had been guilty of a wrongful act, and urged that it was always the practice of the P. and O. vessels to pass through the straits at similar speed.

THE suit instituted against Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, K. C. S. I., by his youngest son Jugmohundas Mungaldas, for a partition of the property in the hands of his father, was opened yesterday at the High Court before Mr. Justice Scott. The property which the plaintiff declares to be ancestral, is of great magnitude, and the case also raises several important points of Hindoo law on which no decision of weight has hitherto been recorded. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Sir Mungaldas, submitted seventeen specified issues in defence. Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy denies that the property he possesses is ancestral property, and further repudiates his son's right to partition the property during his lifetime and against his consent. His two elder sons, who are joined with him as defendants, on the contrary assert the whole of the moveable and immoveable property to be ancestral, but they object to any partition during the lifetime of their father. Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General, in his opening address thought the case would turn on three or four leading points and would not be of that complexity suggested by the number of the issues raised. Some of the points, had never been the subject of a great decision from the courts. One of these questions is that relating to the alleged custom of the Kapole Baina caste, to which the family belong. The onus of establishing this, said Mr. Latham, would rest on the principal, defendant. Already the most voluminous evidence as to the caste usage has been taken on commission, and it is understood that other witnesses will be called during the hearing of the case. It is anticipated that the hearing will occupy the court for at least a month. If necessary, a commissioner will be appointed when judgment has been delivered to ascertain the details of the property included in that decision.

ANOTHER suit for a partition of ancestral property, which is similar to Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy case, has been filed in the High Court. The plaintiff is Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, the eldest son of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, a wealthy Khojah merchant; and he claims from his father his share of the family property, on the ground that the laws and usages of the Khojah community are the same as those applicable to the Hindoos. The plaintiff says that on the death of his grandfather in 1865, Ahmedbhoy came in possession of a large property, both moveable and immmoveable, which is now believed to be about twenty lakhs of rupees in value. In addition to his share as a member of the family, the plaintiff lays claim to a fourth part of the property left by his grandfather, alleging that the deceased had intended Mr. Ahmedbhoy to hold that portion in trust for the plaintiff, who was then a minor. It further appears from the plaint that in consequence of disagreements and differences the plaintiff is living apart from his father, and says that at present he is excluded from all benefits in the estate. The plaintiff also expresses his dissatisfaction at the way in which the estate has been managed, and prays that, should the court hold that he is not entitled to a partition, a sum proportioned to his interest in the property might be allowed him for his maintenance, and some provision be made against the property being wasted.

AN investigation into the accounts does not altogether support the view that the burden of the expense of the journeys of the Government of India to the hills is an intolerable one. In 1882-83 the total cost of the journeys of the six members of the Executive Council was Rs. 7,772, of which three-fourths came back to the pockets of Government in the shape of a share of railway receipts.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired yesterday at 1-53 p. m. (Madras time) to announce the departure of the Maharana of Dhurumpore. Another salute of nine guns was fired at 2-6 p. m. to announce the departure of the Maharawal of Bansda.

MR. A. N. WOOLLASTON, of the Revenue Branch in the India Office, is now engaged in bringing out a new Persian dictionary which is likely to supersede all others by reason of its completeness and systematic arrangement of words. Mr. Woollaston has already edited several Persian books and published a small Persian dictionary, and his new work is expected to add to his reputation as a linguist.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces recently made a visit to the first section of the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway and saw the Umaria coalfields in the Rewah State. Many thousand coolies are now at work on these projects, and one result of the Chief Commissioner's visit is that a proper medical staff has been supplied to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway, and that it has been proposed to the Government of India that the medical and sanitary supervision of the line as a whole, and of the colliery, should be placed in the hands of Brigade-Surgeon Rice, Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore, who has had much experience in such matters. The importance of proper sanitation to the north is said to be a matter of special anxiety to the authorities, as past experience has shown that when cholera epidemics invade the Central Provinces they enter almost invariably from the north.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first nine months in the current financial year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 42,06,36,180, as against 41,15,08,634, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 58,87,11,709, as against 62,56,56,855. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 10,87,23,676 as against 9,10,64,138, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,42,86,228, as against Rs. 79,59,311. The gross amount of import duty collected, including salt duty, was Rs. 1,76,21,940, as against Rs. 1,64,33,292, and that of export duty collected Rs. 30,72,406, as against Rs. 41,36,439.

THE fall in the price of silver has affected the French Government officials throughout the French possessions in India, as the rate for converting the franc into rupee currency, which has hitherto been fixed at 2·40 frs., has for the current year been reduced by the Council General to 2·06, or a reduction of 14 per cent. This (says a contemporary) falls very hard on those officials whose salaries are small, and are calculated in francs, so that they should either be paid in that coin or in the current equivalent in rupees. Some of the officials talk about protesting to the Government in France against the action of the Council as not only unjust but illegal.

THE financial position of the Punjab University seems desperate. The funds at the disposal of the Senate are not equal to the demands made on them by the many operations of the University. It was expected that the Government would fulfil an old promise, and increase the annual grant on the passing of the University Act in 1882. These hopes have been falsified, and as a consequence expenditure has had to be reduced. The first reductions were made in the scholarships of the Oriental College; next all prizes were abolished, and many of the operations of the University curtailed. It is now proposed to spend no money in future on arts scholarships out of the general funds. There are some endowed scholarships for arts, and Government will continue to give a certain reduced number of scholarships on its own account; but a committee of inquiry have decided with great regret that the University has no funds at its disposal for college scholarships on the English side. And this will perhaps be the state of the case in future, unless relief is given in the shape of an increased Government grant.

THE last number of the *Theosophist* contains the following notice:—"Since Mme. Blavatsky's return from Europe she has been far from well. After her return she was much occupied, and from the beginning of this month was working very hard on the *Secret Doctrine*. She finished the preface and the introductory chapter, and had just begun the first chapter; but all this extra work told heavily upon her already exhausted constitution. And, as a result, she has been for the past week confined to her bed with a severe attack of rheumatic gout. Her state of health is so bad that it was found impossible even to show her the last proofs of this number or to consult her about anything. We all, however, earnestly hope that she may gradually begin to recover and in time be able to resume her work on the *Secret Doctrine*. The publication will not be delayed a day longer than can be helped."

WE hear that Madame Blavatsky is much better, and that there are hopes of her speedy recovery.

IT is not only photographic artists who pay large sums to beautiful actresses and professional beauties for the privilege of photographing them. It would seem, if the *Photographic News* is correctly informed, that a well-known portrait painter paid an equally well-known lady the sum of £400 to be allowed to paint her likeness for the Royal Academy Exhibition!

IT used to be supposed that the only problem concerning the "wall-flower" at a ball was as to what he should do with himself. But it has been found necessary of late to find a solution to the problem what to do with the wall-flower—with the "masher" who comes in just before supper time and declines to dance. "Atlas" in the *World* recommends a plan which obtains at Sandhurst at certain balls, where the hostess goes round among her male guests, and, according as they have danced or not done their duty, she hands a blue or pink ticket. The one entitles the dancer to a champagne supper, while the other restricts the holder only to light refreshments of lemonade and biscuits.

CHIEF JUSTICE GREEN, of Washington Territory, has been complimenting women as grand and petit jurors. He held twelve terms of court with juries of mixed male and female, and declares that no other twelve terms of any legal tribunal could have been marked by such restraint upon crime. Female jurors, it appears, are severe in cases which involve intemperance, breaches of promise, and gaming, and would hang a culprit for either offence on moderate testimony, if the laws did not forbid such verdicts. They consult their feelings and prejudices rather than their reason. The mildest jurors are the blue-eyed or hazel-eyed, but the black or grey are a terror to a prisoner who can read the expression of eyes. If to a cold steel-grey eye is added a sharp nose, a prisoner may as well plead guilty at once so far as that jury is concerned.

THE late Colonel Burnaby had many strange experiences in his electioneering campaign, but none, we suspect, more amusing than this:—"There was one gentleman who used invariably to attend my meetings. He was an enthusiastic Radical—he was a sweep. One day, gentlemen, I was alluding to the increased sympathy between our own fellow-countrymen and Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and I happened by accident to catch the eye of the sweep. I said that the colour of their faces did not prevent their pulse from beating in unison with our own, that they were ready to risk their blood and their lives for our empire, and that, for my part, I liked a black face when under it there was an honest and manly heart. Gentlemen, the sweep was touched. From that moment there were no longer any hoarse and husky exclamations made to interrupt my discourses."

THE third edition of the Indian Civil Service List, corrected up to January 1, 1885, has been issued by Mr. Cotterell Tupp. So far as it goes it is very complete, and is therefore likely to be serviceable. It consists of a gradation list arranged according to seniority, a distribution list arranged according to locality, and a death retirement list. To these are added a detailed list of all officers serving directly under the Government of India, and tables of the average salaries of civilians in the different Provinces in the years 1854 to 1880. Reprints of some important papers and letters on matters connected with the Civil Service that have of late appeared in the public journals also find place in this edition. Mr. Tupp, in compiling this list, has an object. He has purposely so arranged it as to show the gradations of the members of the Indian Civil Service according to the dates of their appointment in England and quite apart from Provincial or Departmental seniority.

M. DE BLOWITZ, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, has an almost phenomenal memory. He is able to interview a celebrity for hours at a time, and then though he has taken no notes during the conversation, to reproduce it well-nigh *verbatim*. The most striking instance of his memory, though, is probably that which he gave Mr. Delane in 1873, when as yet the *Times* had no telegraphic wire of its own. The correspondent and editor had together heard Thiers make a great speech at Versailles, and on his way to the *Gare du Nord*, Mr. Delane expressed his regret that it was impossible to publish an *in-extenso* report of the speech in the next day's *Times*. Fancy his surprise then, when on opening his paper the next morning on arriving at Dover, Mr. Delane found two columns occupied by a seemingly *verbatim* reproduction of the speech he had listened to. M. de Blowitz, as soon as he had seen his chief off, had driven to the telegraphic bureau, written out M. Thiers' speech from memory, and wired it to Printing House-square.

IN the light of Tennyson's prophecy about aerial navies grappling in the central blue, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the Balloon Society might fairly plead that it was within its legitimate boundaries when discussing the naval warfare of the future. But the topic which it treated was not overhead, but submarine, warfare, upon which the society has at least the qualification of being as much up in a balloon as other people. The invention, described by the lecturer, a Mr. Middleton, was sufficiently formidable to attract the attention not merely of aeronauts, but even of the Admiralty itself:—

The boat invented by him was of the cigar shape, not unlike the Whitehead torpedo. Its peculiarity was its power of carrying men below water. The boat could be propelled with funnels without either steam or electricity, and the "conning tower" is above water. When within gunshot of an enemy's ironclad it could be sunk to any distance below the surface, and guided by the electric light could be brought within 30 yards or less of the ironclad, at which range a percussion shell fired from the submarine boat could knock a hole of several feet in the ironclad, too large for any pump to remedy, and sufficient to sink it.

If Mr. Middleton is as good as his word, the days of ironclads are numbered. But what is his motor?

A HEADLESS ghost has made its appearance near Ephrata, in Pennsylvania, where it excites considerable curiosity and alarm. There is no doubt whatever as to its being a veritable ghost. It was first seen by the Reverend Daniel Witner, when returning home one evening from the schoolhouse in Manor township, where he had been preaching. Mr. Witner had gone but a short distance when he saw coming towards him what he supposed to be a man carrying a lantern. On the nearer approach of the object he was, to use his own expression, "almost paralyzed with horror" to find that it was a moving body without a head. His terror was still further increased on seeing the head carried in one of the hands. "The fearful object," he says, "took its place by my side and accompanied me to my very door. How I managed to retain consciousness and reach home I don't know. It was the most fearful experience I ever had, and I hope I may never have the like again." The reverend gentlemen's statement is fully corroborated by two ladies and a Mr. Kaufman, who from a distance of about a hundred yards saw the ghost meet Mr. Witner and walk away with him, but were too appalled by the spectacle to interfere. The ghost has since been seen several times, and the nerves of the inhabitants of the district are described as being in "a frightful state of tension." It is somewhat refreshing in these days of vulgar "spiritual manifestation" to hear of a good old-fashioned ghost without a head, of whose bloodcurdling qualifications there is no mistake. These headless ghosts were once common enough in England, but have of late years become almost extinct. Perhaps they have all gone to America.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

WE give below a map of the Nile from Korti to Khartoum, which shows the scenes of recent fighting, the lines of advance, and the position of the British forces:—



MILITARY NEWS.

SOME little time ago a statement was put forward that General Biddulph, commanding the Rawalpindi Division, was applying to native troops the General Order under which each company in a British regiment is struck off ordinary duty for six weeks every year in order to be instructed in outpost and other field duties. This Order, it was urged, was applicable only to British regiments, and to apply it to the Native Army was an innovation to which the attention of the authorities should be drawn. "We learn on inquiry," says the *Pioneer*, "that the usual mare's nest has been found. As a matter of fact, Sir Michael Biddulph has only been carrying on the system of instruction which he has adopted in his commands since 1874, and which consists in requiring wing and squadron commanders to train the men under their command in elementary military exercises in the spirit of Horse Guards G. O. No. 30. It would be well if this system of instruction were more thoroughly adopted by general officers all over India, for the efficiency of our native troops would then be largely increased."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The new musketry regulations, which will be issued shortly to supersede the present temporary rules, should be very welcome to all concerned, especially to commanding officers and adjutants. It is, we believe, intended to appoint an assistant adjutant and an assistant sergeant-major in each regiment, whose primary duty will be the training of recruits in all branches of their duty including shooting. The present system of judging distance will be abolished, as also the prizes for it; the money thus saved being devoted to such field practices as moving and disappearing target-shooting. Sergeants will no longer be debarred from prizes. The long familiar circular bull's-eye will be discarded, and firing at all ranges will be at a figure similar in shape to that used in the Italian Army, and with which most of our military readers are familiar, thanks to the careful translation of the Italian musketry regulations by Major King Harman, which appeared in a recent number of the Journal of the United Service Institution of India. Most of these changes are undoubted improvements, as far as they go; the question is whether they go quite far enough. Henceforth Wimbledon and the Volunteers generally will have to follow the lead of the Army, and not give the lead as has mostly been the case; for it will not long be possible for the military targets and marking to be on an entirely different system to that which obtains at Wimbledon among the Volunteers.

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

YESTERDAY morning at 7 o'clock, the men of the 9th Battery Scottish Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Upper Colaba, while turning out to parade heard the report of a gun in their barracks, when it was discovered that Francis Deebank, a gunner of the battery, had shot himself with his carbine. His comrades who were near by rendered every assistance, and the apothecaries of the Military Station Hospital, Messrs. West and De Souza, were at once sent for. On their arrival they had the man removed to hospital, where on examination it was discovered that the bullet had entered his left breast and passed through his body. The unfortunate man, in spite of all medical aid, died at about noon. He appears to have borne an excellent character, and was well liked by all. No reason can be assigned for his act. It is supposed that he recently received intelligence from home regarding some money matters, and he appeared to have been much depressed in spirits in consequence. An inquest was held yesterday, evening by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on the body, when several witnesses having been examined, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn London

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.—The distribution of pressure to-day is abnormal. There is a slight barometric rise reported from the peninsula, but elsewhere there has been a decided decrease. This decrease amounts to about one-tenth of an inch over the Punjab, N.-W. P., and Rajputana; and a large shallow depression has been formed in the North-West. Elsewhere the fall, though considerable, has been less brisk, and relatively high readings are reported from Assam and Bengal. The northerly winds noticed in Bengal yesterday have disappeared, and to-day the winds over Northern India form part of a feeble cyclonic circulation around the depression in the North-West. Over the peninsula the wind is south-easterly. The weather is overcast over Northern India from the Indus to Behar. It is fine elsewhere. It is very unsettled in the Punjab; rain is falling on the plains and snow in the hills; and the unsettled conditions are spreading to the N.-W. P. Rain to-day:—Murree, 1 inch.

Feb. 5.—The pressure has decreased everywhere, the change being brisk over the peninsula and rapid over Northern and Central India. The large depression reported from the Punjab yesterday does not appear to have moved much, the centre still lying between Ludhiana and Sialkote. But several small barometric minima seem to have passed on southward, so that a large low-pressure area has been formed over Northern India, occasioning very general unsettled weather. The highest pressures are reported from Assam and the Carnatic. The wind over India forms part of the cyclonic circulation round the low pressure in the North, the prevailing current being westerly over the west coast and the peninsula, southerly over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal, and easterly and south-easterly up the Gangetic plain. The weather is cloudy, except over the peninsula and Burmah, while rain has fallen over the Punjab and the upper part of the North-Western Provinces. Changes in humidity are generally irregular, but in Bengal and the Central Provinces there has been a decided increase. Rain to-day:—Murree, two inches.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following are the times the different races come off to-day:—

Gymkhana Steeplechase, 4-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase, 4-45 p.m.
Hack Stakes, 5-15 p.m.
Pony Stakes, 5-45 p.m.

Subscribers of Rs. 10 will receive tickets to the grand stand, ring, and paddock, and of Rs. 15 to the carriage enclosure, grand stand, ring, and paddock, for to-morrow and the meeting of 3rd and 7th March. Tickets can be had from the Honorary Secretary or Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., Byculla.

The charge for non-subscribers is Rs. 3 to the grand stand, ring, and paddock, and Rs. 5 to the carriage enclosure, for to-morrow only.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE PARTITION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

THIS suit, in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a share in the partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father, came on yesterday for hearing before Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, Mr Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy; and Tribhowandas and Purshotamdas Munguldas, who have been made co-defendants with their father, were represented by Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhurundher, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

Mr. Latham opened the case by reading the plaint and the written statements. The plaintiff states in the plaint that he and the second and third defendants are the only sons of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and that they constitute a joint undivided family. The whole of the family property, which is very large, was now in the possession of Sir Munguldas. It consisted of moveable and immoveable property inherited from the plaintiff's ancestors, and accumulations arising from the investment and employment of the same by the first defendant. The plaintiff says he is not able to set out in detail the particulars of the property, but he believes that the annual income collected by Sir Munguldas exceeds a lakh of rupees. He is the youngest son, and attained the age of eighteen years on the 1st December, 1880. On the 9th February, 1881, in consequence of dissensions in the family, he left the house of Sir Munguldas and applied to him for an independent allowance out of the family funds, but it was refused except on conditions which the plaintiff says he will not accede to. Sir Munguldas denies that the plaintiff is entitled at present to any portion of the family property or to any partition of the same. In conclusion, the plaintiff prays that a partition of the ancestral property now in the possession of the first defendant may be directed; that an account may be taken under the direction of the court of all the ancestral property, moveable and immoveable, and of the rents and profits of the same, which have come into the possession of Sir Munguldas; that the rights and shares of the plaintiff and defendants may be declared, and the property partitioned among them according to their respective shares; that Sir Munguldas may be ordered to deliver to the plaintiff such share in the ancestral estate as he may be entitled to; that for the purpose aforesaid all necessary accounts be taken, directions given, and inquiries made; and that the plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided.

Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy in his written statement denies that the plaintiff is entitled to what he clams, and says that the property in his possession consists, firstly, of the share of the defendants upon the partition of the estate of his great-grandfather, Manordas Roopjee, save such portion as has been acquired by himself (Sir Munguldas); secondly, of the self-acquired property of his grandfather, Ramdas Manordas, which was delivered by the will of Ramdas to Sir Munguldas's father, Nathoobhoy Ramdas; and devised by the will of Nathoobhoy to Sir Munguldas, save such portions of the property as have never come to the hands of the latter or have been since disposed of by him; thirdly, of the self-acquired property of Nathoobhoy Ramdas devised by him to Sir Munguldas; fourthly, of the property given or devised by Ramdas Manordas to his wife, Ramcooverbai, which on her death became the self-acquired property of Nathoobhoy Ramdas, and devised by him to Sir Munguldas; fifthly, of property acquired by Sir Munguldas himself; and sixthly, of property acquired by means of his self-acquired property, and of the self-acquired property of his father and devised to him. Sir Munguldas says further that when he obtained his share in the estate of his great-grandfather, he had no male issue born to him; and he submits that under these circumstances it is not ancestral property, and that the plaintiff has no interest therein. Further, Sir Munguldas says that in the event of his share in the estate of his great-grandfather being held to be ancestral property, he will contend that the same came to him as moveable property. He submits that the properties secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, and sixthly described by him are his self-acquired property, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to a partition thereof. He says that in the event of the court being of opinion that the property devised by Ramdas Manordas, his grandfather, is ancestral he will contend that it was recovered by him by litigation, and otherwise without the aid of any ancestral funds. Without prejudice to any of the defences already mentioned, Sir Munguldas says that if it be held that there is any ancestral property in his hands, he will contend that the plaintiff is not entitled to a portion thereof during the lifetime of his father, inasmuch as by the custom and usage of the Guzerati Bania castes, and of the Kapole Bania caste, to which the parties belong, a son is not entitled to partition of the ancestral property in his father's life-time and against his father's will. Sir Munguldas says that before his ancestors came to reside in Bombay, his family was settled in Goga, a village near Diu, within Portuguese territories in Western India; and that by the custom and usage prevailing in these territories, a Hindoo son cannot enforce partition of an ancestral property in his father's lifetime and against his father's will. The defendant, in conclusion, says that his family continued to be governed by the said usage after settling in Bombay.

The defendants Tribhovandas Munguldas and Pursnotamdas Munguldas, in a joint written statement, admit that the whole of the family property is in possession of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, but they say that they are unable to set forth the details, as the property is very large. They believe the whole of the moveable and immoveable property to be ancestral; but they object to any partition of it in the lifetime of their father. They say they have entered into an agreement with Sir Munguldas, dated the 28th June, 1881, by which, should they live apart from their father and prefer a claim against him, either for an allowance or for a partition of the ancestral property—and such a claim Sir Munguldas denies, and the validity of it could not be tried in a court of law without incurring great expense—they are each entitled to receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 600, a portion of the family jewels, including the jewels they may have in their possession for the use of themselves and their wives and children, amounting in value to Rs. 10,000, and a portion of the family furniture, including pots, pans, plate and other articles, together with a horse and carriage of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000. The second and third defendants further bind themselves not to live apart from their father unless he requests them to do so; and they add that if the plaintiff should succeed in obtaining a share of the ancestral property, the whole of the property in question should be divided into four parts, equally between the plaintiff and defendants, after which the second and third defendants say they will re-unite their parts with that of the first defendant.

It may be stated here that in March, 1882, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy applied for the issue of commissions to different places in Kattywar and Guzerat, in support of his defence as to the custom

nd usage of his community. In an affidavit he stated that he believed that at present the whole Kapole Bania caste consisted of from 15,000 to 17,000 souls, or of about 4,500 families; and that formerly almost all of these persons resided at and different places in Kattywar, while only a few families lived in some towns of Guzerat, such as Surat and Broach, and in certain villages of the Concan. On the 4th of April, 1882, Mr. Justice Bayley ordered commissions to issue to Amreli in the Gaekwar's territory; Mowa, Koondla and Sihor in the Thakor of Bhownuggur's territory; Dehnadda in the Nawab of Jinjeera's territory; Junaghur and Surat. The commissions were made returnable after two months. On a subsequent occasion the plaintiff applied, among other things, that the witnesses under the several commissions be examined *viva voce*, instead of on interrogatories, at least so far as he was concerned; that the commissions be sent not simultaneously, but consecutively, and be addressed to political and judicial officers of the Government of India and not to the judicial officials of any Native States. Affidavits were filed by both parties, and after the matter had been fully argued in court, Mr. Justice Bayley, on the 28th April, 1882, dismissed the plaintiff's application.

Mr. Inverarity raised the following issues:—(1) Whether the share of the first defendant received by him on partition of his great grandfather Manordas Roopjee's estate was ancestral property in the hands of the first defendant, having regard to the circumstances under which the same came into his possession and the fact that the first defendant at the time he received such share had no issue. (2) Whether the share of the first defendant upon the partition of his great-grandfather's estate came into the first defendant's hands as moveable property or immoveable property, or partly moveable and partly immoveable. (3) Whether in the event of the property mentioned in issue No. 2 being held to be ancestral, the plaintiff is entitled to partition of the immoveable property, if any, now remaining in the hands of the first defendant, in the lifetime of the first defendant and against his will. (4) Whether, in the event aforesaid, the plaintiff is entitled to partition of the moveable property (if any now remaining in the hands of the first defendant, if any, received by him from such partition. (5) Whether the plaintiff has any right in or to the accretions or accumulations, if any, to the share of the first defendant received by him on such partition aforesaid prior to the birth of the plaintiff. (6) Whether the property devised by the will of Ramdas Manorias to Nathoobhoy Ramdas, and devised by the will of Nathoobhoy Ramdas to the first defendant, now remaining in the first defendant's hands, and all accumulations and accretions thereto are not the self-acquired property of the first defendant. (7) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the partition of the property mentioned in the sixth issue. (8) Whether the property devised by Nathoobhoy Ramdas, and all accumulations and accretions thereto, are not the self-acquired property of the first defendant. (9) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to partition of the property mentioned in the 8th issue. (10) Whether the property devised by Ramdas Manordas to Ramcooverbai, and now in the hands of the first defendant, and all accumulations and accretions thereto, are not the self-acquired property of the first defendant. (11) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to partition of the property mentioned in the 10th issue. (12) Whether the property acquired by the first defendant himself, and in particular the commissions earned by him as mill agent and all commissions thereto, are not the self-acquired property of the defendant. (13) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to partition of the property mentioned in the 12th issue. (14) In the event of its being held that the properties mentioned in the 9th, 8th, 10th, and 12th issues, or any of them, are ancestral in the hands of the first defendant, whether the plaintiff is entitled to partition of the said properties, moveable and immoveable, in the first defendant's lifetime and against his will. (15) Whether the plaintiff is not disentitled to partition of the property devised by Ramdas Manordas on the grounds and for the reasons set out in the 5th paragraph of the first defendant's written statement. (16) In the event of any of the properties in the hands of the first defendant being held to be ancestral, whether the plaintiff is not disentitled to partition thereof in the first defendant's lifetime and against his will, by reason of the custom and usage of the Gujerati Bania castes, and of the Kapole Bania caste, mentioned in the 6th paragraph of the first defendant's writ ten statement. (17) Whether the plaintiff is not also disentitled to partition as prayed for in the plaint, on the grounds and for the reasons set out in paragraph 7 of the first defendant's written statement.

Mr. Latham raised the following additional issue:—Whether in the event of its being held that there is ancestral property in the hands of the first defendant, the plaintiff is not entitled to maintenance out of such property.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the issue, saying that he did not dispute that the plaintiff was entitled to maintenance if there was ancestral property in the first defendant's hands; but he was not entitled to have it divided.

The last was the general issue whether the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed for, or any part thereof.

Mr. Latham then addressed the court as follows:—This, my lord, is no doubt a case of very great importance, both from the magnitude of the property involved and from the interesting questions of Hindoo law which it raises. In some of these I think I shall be able to show authority in support of our contentions, but on other points I think I must admit that some of them have not been the subjects of a great decision from the courts. They have been points a great deal agitated in other cases, and have been written on by the early writers; but there are some on which your lordship's decision will perhaps be the first given. Although the case is one in which these difficult questions will have to be settled, and in which the property is so large, yet I do not think it is of that complexity which the various issues raised will seem to represent. My impression is that the decision of these issues will all turn on some three or four leading questions; in fact I apprehend that the questions will be principally those of law, although they will, no doubt, pend some of them on facts which will have to be laid before your lordship, or the questions raised in those issues as to the custom of the Bania caste, and especially of the Kapole Bania caste, to which the parties in this case belong. Your lordship will observe from the various classes of property alleged to exist at present, that issues have been raised referring to each of these respective classes of property. The first defendant has stood upon his rights of not allowing us to have inspection of the title-deeds and other documents relating to these classes of property, on the ground that until our right to partition has been decided we have no right to inspection. Therefore it is impossible to say what property will be found to have come under each of these classes. I presume that your lordship will really pronounce your decision in principle in each of these classes, and if we succeed on some or all points then there will be a reference to ascertain what property comes within that decision. I do not think we need here enter into the laborious question of the various classes of property.

Mr. Inverarity.—I think it will be impossible here to go into the different kinds of property. We shall ask the court to decide upon the principle, and refer it to the Commissioner to ascertain, if necessary, what the classes are.

Mr. Latham.—The question of shares in the partition is of course a matter for the court, and about that I apprehend there will be no difficulty if the right to partition is settled. On that, then, my lord, my friend and I are agreed. So I do not think the evidence which will be produced will be very long, except on that one point of custom, respecting which I have no doubt, from what I see before me of the papers which have come up from the mofussil, the testimony is certainly voluminous and will probably be increased before the court finishes, as other evidence will, no doubt, be gone into before your lordship. This is a case in which, as I am afraid is only too common to us, there has been a great deal of bitterness imported between the parties. I can only say that it appears to me on consideration that these family disputes have nothing whatever to do with the decision of the case by your lordship. The question of the plaintiff's rights and the defendant's rights is absolutely unaffected by the question of the merits and demerits in the unhappy controversies which have arisen between them; and it will be my object certainly in conducting this case to keep free from any such topics. In so doing I shall doubtless have the co-operation of my learned friends on the other side. They have, no doubt, taken the same view, that nothing is to be gained with regard to the decision by importing bitterness into it. The family begins with Roopjee Dhunjee, who is mentioned in the first paragraph of the defendant's statement as being his great-grandfather. Roopjee Dhunjee had three sons, and I direct your attention to one of these, Manordas Roopjee. He had five sons, of whom Ramdas is the one principally in question. In Ramdas you get the grandfather of the first defendant. He had four other sons, but only three of them have left families of their own. There is an issue raised with regard to the property received from Ramdas Roopjee, and also an issue as to the property which came by two successive devises from Ramdas Roopjee to Nathoobhoy Ramdas, and again to his son. We find that Ramdas Roopjee, again, had two sons, Nathoobhoy and Vitaldas; the latter died without issue, we believe, in his father's life-time, and there is no issue raised respecting him. Nathoobhoy had one son, and that is the first defendant, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy. The family ends at present with three sons of Sir Mungaldas, of whom the youngest is the present plaintiff, who only recently attained his majority. His two elder brothers keep out of the battle, going with him to a certain extent by saying that all the property, in the hands of the first defendant is ancestral, but siding with the first defendant in not desiring a partition during his lifetime. The two main issues which your lordship will have to decide is whether any and which class of property in the hands of the first defendant is ancestral property, and whether according to the ordinary law the son is entitled to a partition of such property as is ancestral in his father's hands in the lifetime of that father, whether the father consents or not. I do not anticipate any serious argument on the latter point; it seems to be clearly governed both by texts and decisions. But their answer seems to be that there is a special custom in the caste to which these persons belong which supersedes the general Hindoo law on the subject. The affirmative on that issue rests manifestly on the one who sets it up; in fact, I apprehend really it will only be necessary for me to go into the most formal evidence in this matter. Of course we have yet to determine what the classes of the property are, but it will be merely necessary for us to satisfy your lordship that there is a nucleus of ancestral property in the hands of the first defendant. That being so the burden at once devolves upon him to show that there is property in his hands which is not ancestral. In fact, between the two it really comes to this—the moment we establish that there is a nucleus of ancestral property in the hands of the first defendant the burden is upon him to show that there is property in his hands which is not now subject to partition. And that there is some property in his hands which is *prima facie* ancestral I do not think your lordship can doubt after reading the second paragraph of his statement, where he says the property consists of a share upon the partition of his great-grandfather. On one point I have no doubt it will be necessary to give evidence, and that is as to there being any such custom as alleged among the Bania caste. When I see the bulk of the evidence already collected on this subject, I can have no doubt that full justice will be done to it. All I need add farther is to call your attention to the authorities which establish those propositions I have submitted.

In accordance with this announcement Mr. Latham proceeded to cite the various authorities and decisions with reference to the law of ancestral property, the remainder of the day being thus occupied.

Before rising for the day, his lordship remarked that this was a case which had better be decided out of court, and asked if there was any prospect of an amicable settlement.

Mr. Latham said he had no objection to do all he could to bring the parties to an amicable understanding.

Mr. Inverarity said that Sir Mungaldas had made most reasonable offers to the plaintiff four years ago, but they were refused. The offers were repeated, but without any effect. It was now too late to come to any settlement after all the worry and anxiety, and after such heavy expenses had been incurred. Sir Mungaldas did not want any family disputes. He would be too glad to have a partition, for it would be better for himself, while the plaintiff would not find him in a favourable position.

His lordship said the proceedings were likely to be protracted. The case would probably go before the Appeal Court, and eventually before the Privy Council, and would occupy some years.

Mr. Inverarity.—Oh, a great many more years than that. (A laugh.)

His lordship.—That is all the greater reason why it should be amicably settled. I should be very glad to see an honourable family like this settling the matter outside the court. As Mr. Inverarity says, here it may take a great many years.

Mr. Inverarity.—But not before your lordship. (Laughter.)

The court then adjourned until to-day.

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The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
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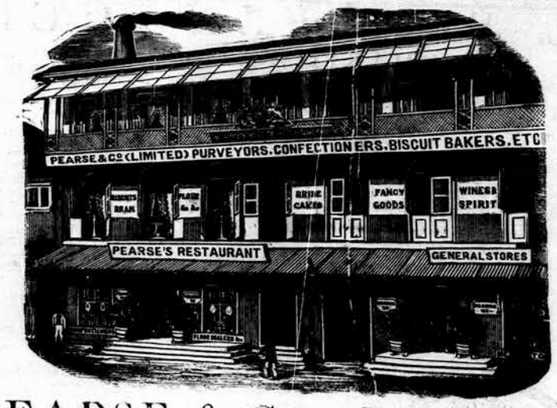
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Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

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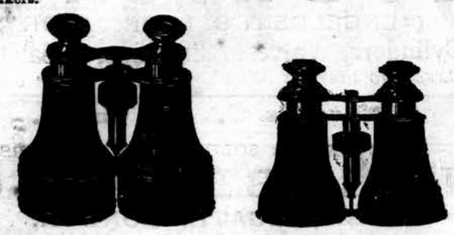
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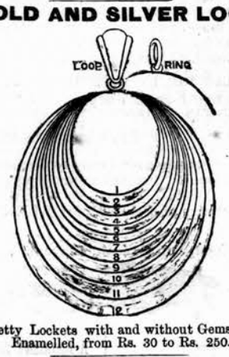
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A large stock of Gold, Silver, and Nickel Silver Watches of most superior quality always on hand.

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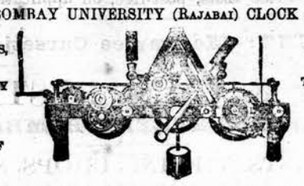
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The District Organ Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very Portable	Rs.	120
Five Octave Organ 5 Stops, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	„	450
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RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES. SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH; CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
The Company always keeps IN STOCK ABOUT 2,000 TONS OF GIRDERS, CHANNEL, ANGLES, BAR-IRONS, &c., and prompt deliveries can be secured by "Telegraph Code."
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AS SUPPLIED TO
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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ALLOWED TO TRADE.

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THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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